THE LITERARY DIGEST

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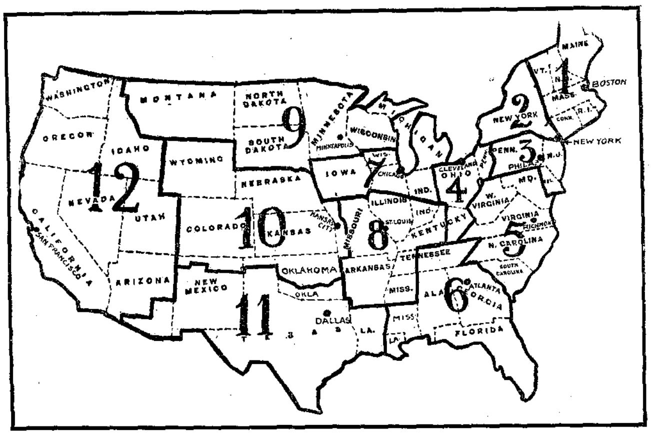
TOPICS OF THE DAY

RESERVE-BANK APPOINTMENTS—AND DISAPPOINTMENTS

THE MOTIVES of the organizing board who picked the twelve reserve-bank cities under the new Currency Act are being subjected to such withering criticism from slighted localities as to make them perhaps doubt their own identity. According to the law the organizing board could divide the country into as many as twelve or as few as eight cities. Since they chose the maximum number, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston and Mr. John Skelton Williams, composing the board, may have thought they had satisfied as many localities as possible. Yet their chief blunder, in the eyes of prominent New York and Chicago bankers, lies in the establishment of so large a number of reserve banks. And the choices they did make, according to the cries from disappointed cities, political opponents, and other critics, were "hopelessly unwise," and due to "unworthy motives," while some of the district boundaries were marked out with a "total disregard" of the natural course of trade. Protests appear in the form of newspaper editorials, quoted statements of bankers, business men, and city officials, and of resolutions adopted by mass-meetings of indignant citizens. And on the floor of Congress the elected representatives of aggrieved regions echo these charges, and cry out upon the "politics" and "favoritism" they see so "shamelessly" displayed.



THE NEW BANKING MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York complains of the narrow boundaries of her district, but in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco, there is content. Centers of discontent are New Orleans, Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Omaha, and Denver. In cities which had no hope of being chosen, sympathy with the successful or the unsuccessful competitors is largely a matter of geography and business affiliations. Several neutral observers are inclined to think with the Savannah *News* (Dem.) that there may have been "considerations other than merit" influencing the committee. "The States in which each of its members was born or lives were honored by being given a regional bank," notes *The News*, adding however, "No doubt there are satisfactory reasons for this." Beset as these gentlemen were by district influences, they were, says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "bound in the nature of things to displease the cities whose claims they disregarded." Yet the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) thinks "it would be hard to suggest any list that would give a larger amount of convenience and cause less complaint." It is apparent to the Brooklyn *Eagle* and *Times* that Secretary McAdoo and his colleagues were guided by financial and geographical considerations only. In the judgment of the Detroit *News* (Prog.) the selections "appeal to common sense." The New York *World* (Dem.) explains the rather surprizing grouping of cities in certain districts by reminding objectors that "some equality of banking power had to be considered," and it thinks we have "as satisfactory an arrangement as could be made for a start." "As nearly perfect as it could have been made," says the Jacksonville *Times-Union*, which points out that, except for the four in the sparsely settled West, the districts are so divided "that scarcely any part of them is as much as twelve hours distant by rail from the reserve cities."

The organization committee and their spokesmen in Congress have of course defended this action. Several of the dailies remind the disappointed cities that the district lines really will not make so very much difference, anyway. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out, "a large part of the banking operations of the country will necessarily go on without being confined within district boundaries and without having to work through the reserve banks." And the Washington *Times's* advice is that disappointment should be forgotten in a general and earnest desire to make the new system work—"it is reasonably certain that if every town that has been given a regional bank had been refused one, and if an entirely different

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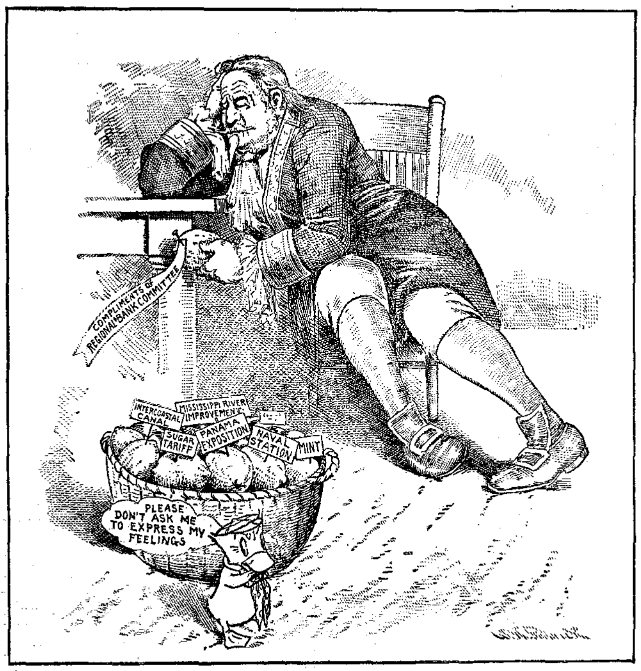
list of twelve towns had been chosen as the financial capitals, it would have made comparatively little difference, provided always that the business community had been willing to acquiesce in the determinations made." Yet rather than acquiesce, victims of the bank apportionment are ready to carry their protests to the Federal Reserve Board, which will take charge of the new system as soon as organized, and which is yet to be appointed by the President. But while some believe that the new board will be willing to remedy any injustice pointed out to them, others are mindful that Mr. Williams and Secretary McAdoo are two of its seven members.


COMPLIMENTS OF REGIONAL BANK COMMITTEE
INTERCOASTAL CANAL
MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT
SUGAR TARIFF
PANAMA EXPOSITION
NAVAL STATION
MINT
PLEASE DON'T ASK ME TO EXPRESS MY FEELINGS

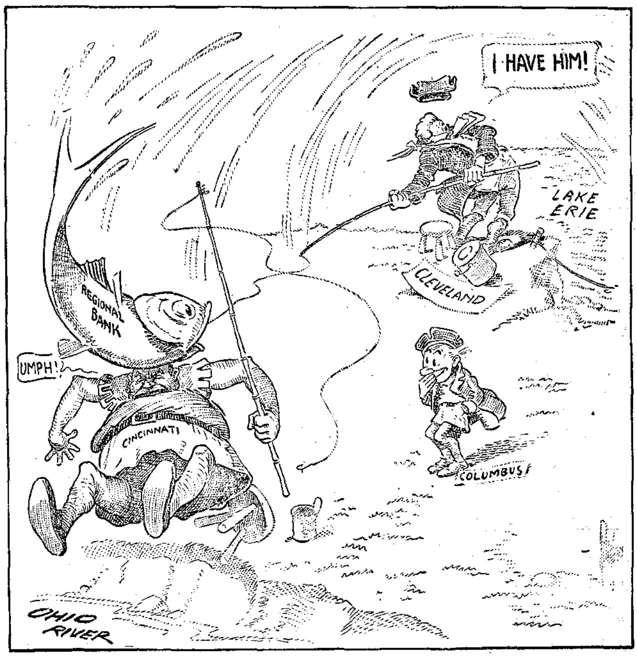
ANOTHER LEMON!

—Patrick in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat.*

The committee should have chosen the minimum rather than maximum number of banks, contend several leading bank presidents in New York, Boston, and Chicago. And here they are strongly supported by papers like the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), New York *Sun* (Ind.), and Syracuse *Post-Standard.* The Syracuse daily notes that while "the new reserve banks will have a total capital of $100,000,000, only three will have capital of $10,000,000 or more," and two will have less than $5,000,000. "In order to set up a few weak regional banks by processes contrary to the requirements of the Federal Reserve Act, the committee," says *The Sun*, "had to make heavy drafts on the areas naturally dependent on the stronger financial centers." Having gone beyond the natural banking centers of the country "to bring in cities which not only had no better claim to recognition than others which were ignored, but had indeed an inferior title," there was bound to be trouble, adds the New York daily. That the committee did not, in the words of their statutory instructions, have "due regard to the convenience and customary course of business," but were rather moved by political considerations, is the avowed belief of such opposition papers as the Boston *Transcript*, New York *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, and Spokane *Spokesman-Review*. Less partizan, but no less certain that the committee seriously erred in several of their selections and boundaries, are the New York *Globe*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial*, *Times*, and *Wall Street Journal*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Washington *Star*, Omaha *World-Herald*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and Louisville *Post.*

The answer of the organization committee to the charge of having set up too many districts is outlined in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*. The House had wanted twelve banks, the Senate eight. The optional arrangement was a compromise. So the committee, we are told, felt justified in practically ratifying the work of the House, which was "closer to the people at large than was the Senate." Further, we read, the creation of the full twelve "was practically inevitable in view of the fact that so wide-spread a public demand for the banks made itself felt as soon as the act was passed." And it should be said that the Philadelphia *Record* believes that "the creation of the maximum number of reserve cities will doubtless best serve the interests of the country," while the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* declares "the bill should have permitted a still larger number."

Members of the organization committee are said to be quite undisturbed by the criticism they have aroused, knowing, according to a Washington dispatch to *The Wall Street Journal*, "through the data they have collected, and the intimate knowledge of men and conditions gained during their investigations in a number of cities, that they can speak with more authority than any set of men in any given locality." Not even their critics charge that the committee acted hastily. They "traveled thousands of miles and heard volumes of testimony," admits the Springfield *Republican;* "there was even a post-card canvass of the 7,000 national banks as to their preferences in being placed in this or that district. Many other factors were also considered. The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent is authority for the statement that, with the exception of one district, "90 per cent. of the cities in each district are attached to the reserve center for which they exprest a preference," and that the exception in the one case was due to "geographical and other considerations growing out of the designations of neighboring districts." One much-criticized member of the committee, Secretary Houston, is quoted in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* as saying: "Our task was a big economic problem, and it was solved on those lines, as well as on lines most desired by the banks and commercial people themselves, as indicated by their preferences for alinement with cities in the natural trend of business."



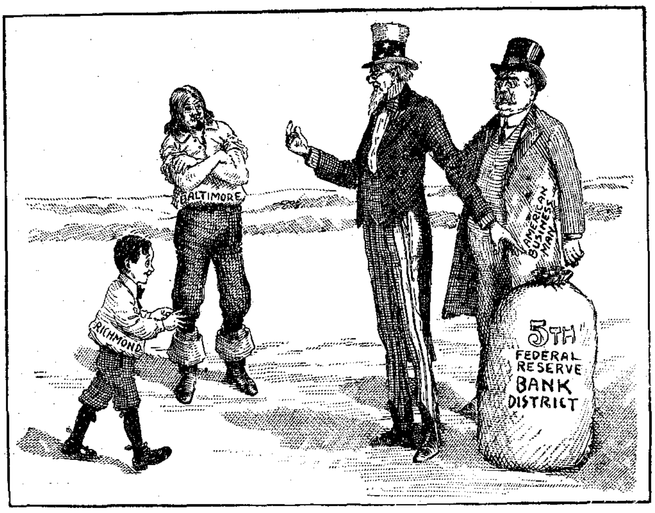
THE BLOW THAN STUNNED CINCINNATI.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

Further criticism and defense of the reserve-city selections may be taken up by districts in order.

1. Boston

The Boston dailies express unalloyed satisfaction over the inclusion of all New England in District No. 1, and the Springfield *Republican* agrees that "it's the biggest 'boost-Boston' thing that has come down the financial pike in years." For

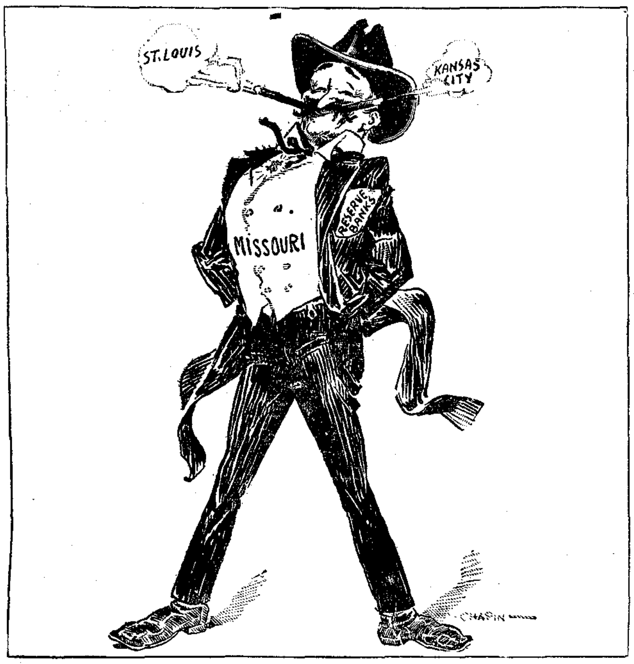


AND ECHO ANSWERS "WHY?"
THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN—"Why send the *boy* to mill?"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun.*

Hartford, however, according to *The Courant,* "it is an inauspicious start under the new system," for nine-tenths of the banking business "is done by way of New York."

2. New York

New York will have the biggest bank in the system, but practically all the New York dailies protest against suburban Connecticut going to the Boston district, and suburban northern New Jersey, "virtually as much a part of New York City as Brooklyn or the Bronx," to Philadelphia. These papers quote many prominent bankers who point out the new bank's inferiority to several private institutions, and who think that the arrangement does not augur well for the system. Yet the New York *World* is inclined to think that the committee did their best, and Mr. C. W. Barron says in *The Wall Street Journal* that there should be frank recognition of "the aim of the new Administration to decentralize the banking power of New York City." He reminds his readers that "when the sum total of good from the new bank act is parceled out, New York will get the major share of the benefit."



"D'YOU ALL NOTICE OUAH SMOKE?"
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

3. Philadelphia

In the Quaker City the assignment of a regional bank was expected, yet the news is gratifying. Bankers in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and adjacent towns protest at being assigned to Philadelphia, rather than to New York, with which they have such close business connections.

4. Cleveland

Cleveland, we learn from a Columbus paper, was selected in spite of the fact of Pittsburg's greater banking importance, because it "would more nearly suit the business needs of one of the most important commercial areas in the country than either Pittsburg or Cincinnati." But in these two cities the choice of the lake-shore city "on the very edge" of the district is called "ridiculous," and in both cities the motive is thought to be political. Some papers outside the section look upon Cleveland as a natural choice; others think Pittsburg deserved a regional bank.

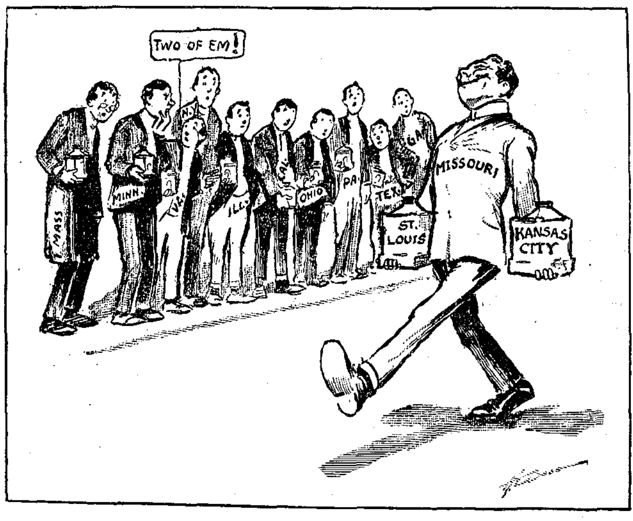
5. Richmond

"Placing Washington and Baltimore in the Richmond district is regarded in the light of attaching a very large tail to a comparatively small dog," says the Washington *Post.* Baltimore editors and business men are disappointed and indignant. There is some disposition to lay part of the blame on an unpopular State banking law. But, says the St. Louis *Globe Democrat,* one of the many sympathizers in other cities, "when Baltimore thinks of its 558,485 inhabitants and of the reserve bank at Richmond, with only 127,628 inhabitants, it shows no disposition to erect a monument to the memory of J. Skelton Williams." Which is explained by *The Wall Street Journal's* remark that "the Controller of the Currency hails from Richmond." On the other hand, the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent points out that the organization committee's data "show that Richmond loans approximately four times as much money to the territory in the fifth district as does Baltimore." Richmond is also said to be growing more rapidly than Baltimore as a banking-center.

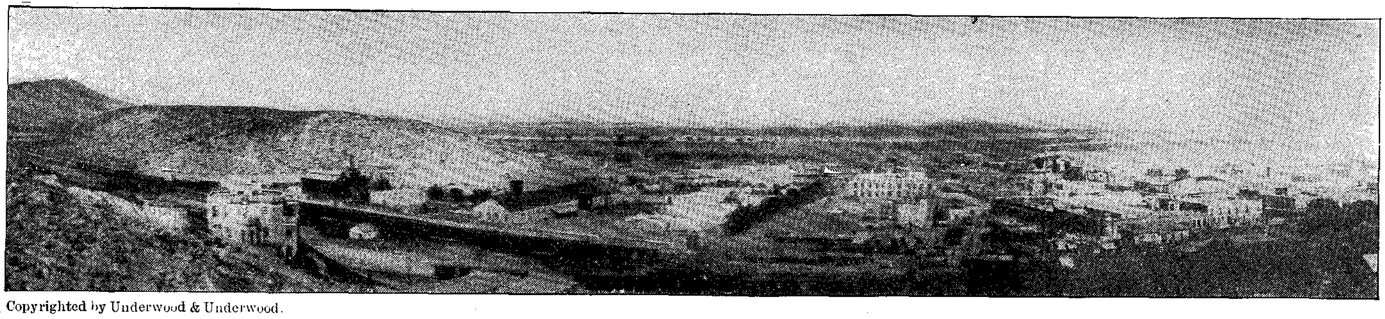
6. Atlanta

According to the jubilant papers of Atlanta, the choice of that city is due to Federal recognition that "Atlanta is the great central clearing-point for the southeastern section of the United States." We learn from the Washington dispatches that Atlanta's geographical position counted in its favor. So also did its growth as a banking-center in the last decade.

But in New Orleans the influence of Mr. McAdoo and Senator Hoke Smith and Louisiana's opposition to the reduction of sugar duties are looked upon as far more potent reasons for the humbling of the greatest seaport, cotton-market, and banking-center of the South, "the gateway to the Panama Canal," and the division of her "natural territory" between Atlanta and Dallas. Typical of feeling in New Orleans is the declaration of a leading banker that "with our sugar industry destroyed, our naval station rusting and rotting in inactivity, our prestige injured for the benefit of our



S-O-M-E STATE.
—Wood in the Kansas City *Star.*



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TORREON—THE AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND RAILWAY CENTER OF NORTHERN MEXICO IN

neighbor by this last injustice and economic mistake," the stanch Democrats of New Orleans have received "a veritable slaughter in the house of our friends." There are newspapers in nearly all sections of the country which agree that New Orleans should have been a reserve city.

7. Chicago

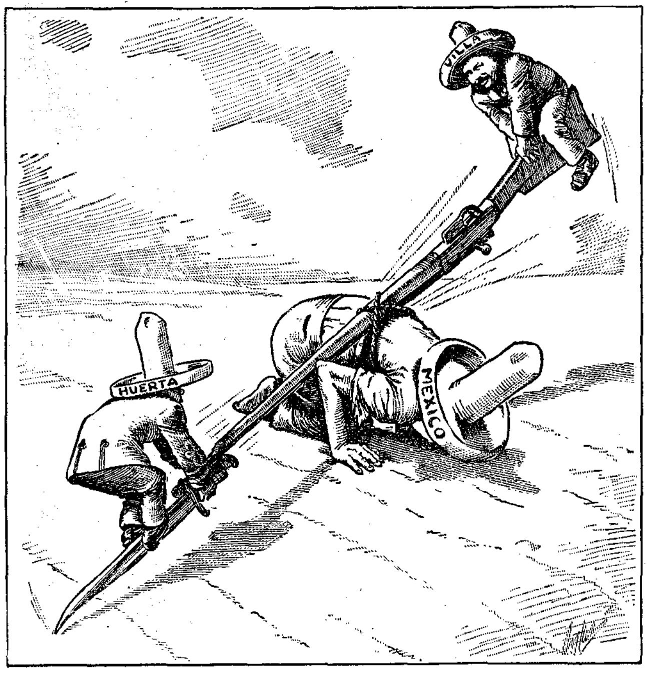
The second largest bank in the system is located at Chicago. This is accepted as natural, and the only complaints are that the district might have been larger, especially to the north. Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, says the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "are sliced so that the Chicago capitalization may be kept down."

8. St. Louis

St. Louis is another natural trade-center which was considered a certain location for a bank, and the St. Louis papers appear to be satisfied. There is disappointment in Louisville, which falls in this district, at the failure to get a regional bank and at the division of Kentucky between St. Louis and Cleveland.

9. Minneapolis

The choice of Minneapolis as the center of this thriving section is highly pleasing to Duluth, Minneapolis, and St. Paul editors. There is some dissatisfaction in certain Wisconsin cities which would have preferred a Chicago connection.



THE MEXICAN SITUATION.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

10. Kansas City

In the same way Omaha objects to being placed with Kansas City instead of Chicago. In Denver the disappointing and "mistaken" choice of Kansas City, on the extreme eastern edge of the district, is attributed to politics. Denver, agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, was the "natural reserve city for the great surrounding territory." The selection of two cities in the one State of Missouri pleases Missourians and draws the fire of newspaper paragraphers. Typical is *The Public Ledger's* remark that "if anybody does not believe that Secretary Houston is from Missouri, the two reserve cities in that State will prove it." The choice of Kansas City, according to a Washington dispatch, was really due to the fact of its being "about the first point between St. Louis and the Rocky Mountains that afforded a suitable location for a bank that would have sufficient support and a satisfactory geographical location to take care of the Central Western region." Kansas City papers are delighted and now assert renewed faith in the future of their city and the territory it serves.

11. Dallas

The choice of Dallas also occasioned some surprize. *The Wall Street Journal* notes that Mr. Houston hails from this Texas city, and "obscure villages, like the one that bears his honored name, and Galveston and New Orleans, were behind the door when the Destinies were distributing their favors." But we are reminded in a news item in the same paper that the committee had an eye to the growth of the country: "Dallas has shown great commercial strides in the last few years, and bids fair to outstrip New Orleans as a banking-center during the next decade." It is all very clear to the Dallas *News*—the Southwest is entitled to a regional bank, "and Dallas is the Southwestern metropolis and commercial center."

12. San Francisco

It was obvious that San Francisco would be chosen as a reserve city, but there is some surprize at "the enormous size" of its district. That neither Seattle nor Portland is recognized surprizes the St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, "especially in view of the Alaskan trade." In Seattle, *The Post-Intelligencer* is likewise surprized at "the peculiar arrangement" whereby "it so happens that Seattle is fully three times as distant from the regional bank to which it is attached as is any other city of similar size anywhere in the country, save on the Pacific Coast."

District boundaries are indicated on the map on a preceding page. Their comparative importance in respect of population served and amount of capital in member banks is thus set forth in a table published in the Washington *Post:*

Dist. No.	*Reserve City*	*Population*	*No. Banks*	*Capital and Surplus*	*Six per Cent. Subscription*
1.	Boston	6,557,841	446	$165,529,010	$9,931,740
2.	New York	9,113,279	479	344,793,437	20,687,616
3.	Philadelphia	8,110,217	801	216,550,213	12,993,013
4.	Cleveland	7,961,022	726	193,697,258	11,621,835
5.	Richmond	8,519,313	484	109,054,683	6,543,281
6.	Atlanta	6,695,341	382	78,379,663	4,702,780
7.	Chicago	12,630,383	999	219,198,760	13,151,925
8.	St. Louis	6,726,611	445	103,655,397	6,219,323
9.	Minneapolis	5,724,893	687	78,381,081	4,702,864
10.	Kansas City	6,306,850	838	93,248,612	5,594,916
11.	Dallas	5,310,561	732	93,901,523	5,634,091
12.	San Francisco	5,389,303	529	135,258,732	8,115,524
	Total	89,045,616	7,548	$1,831,648,369	$109,898,902

WHICH VELASCO WITHSTOOD THE VICIOUS ATTACKS OF VILLA FOR ELEVEN DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING.

THE RISE OF VILLA'S STAR

THE CRY IN MEXICO now is "Viva Villa!" says one of many editorial observers, who in studying the taking of Torreon are roused to the discovery that the unlettered "bandit general" is a born genius as a strategist and commander. His careful preparation before he attempted to attack Torreon reminds the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.) of General Kitchener's campaign in Egypt, while the battle itself, because of Villa's prowess and of the fierceness of the assault and the stubborn resistance of the Federal troops under General Velasco, is described by the Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) as "the most surprizing event in the Mexican upheaval since the fall of Diaz." So tremendous is the personal triumph of Villa that in the view of some editors it puts him in a position to oust Carranza as leader of the Constitutionalists; while others, citing Villa's message of loyalty to Carranza at Juarez, which was sent in the high hour of victory, argue that Villa knows enough to know what he doesn't know, and that in this case applies to his essential unfitness for the Presidential office. On the question of fighting in Mexico, Villa declares himself unmistakably in a statement reported in the press as follows: "This revolution must be the last in Mexico, and it must be thorough and conclusive. This we must accomplish by force of arms, so that in the end there will be no questioning of our orders or laws."

Such an utterance inspires the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) to attribute "qualities of statesmanship" to Villa, and it adds that the Wilson policy in Mexico is "finding its vindication in the current course of events." On the other hand, those journals that do not sympathize with the Administration's stand in the matter find new cause to rate it, as, for instance, when the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.) remarks that "our Mexican complications begin to thicken with the fall of Torreon." Among these promised worries, according to late press reports, are the rebel storming of Tampico, the oil port, resulting in a demand by an American company for naval protection, and Spain's protest at Washington against Villa's deportation of about 700 Spaniards from Torreon to El Paso, Texas. This action provokes denunciation of Villa in some quarters, tho in others it is defended as having "some justification as a military necessity," and the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) points out that "the Spaniards are accused of having aided the Federals when Villa attacked the city, and, as they are among the wealthiest residents of Mexico generally, it will be seen that their help is a substantial benefit to the cause they espouse." Meanwhile press reports state that at Tampico the Spanish residents have been committed to the care of British naval commanders by their home government, because Spain resents our failure to control Villa at Torreon.

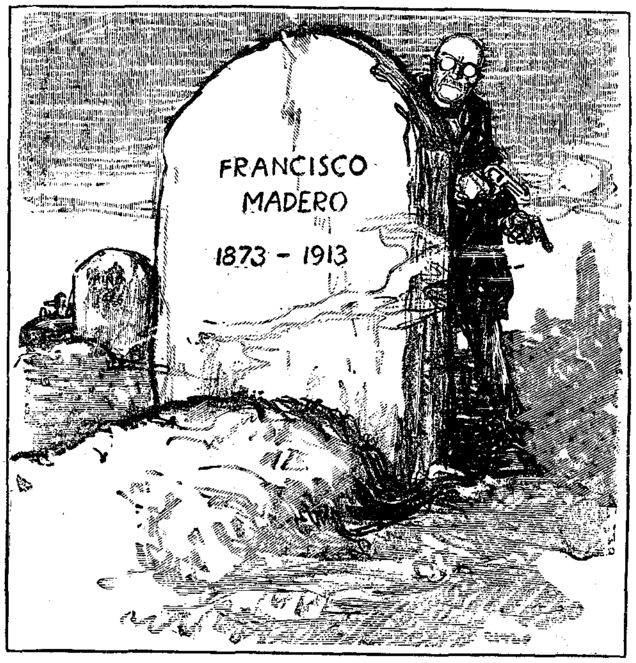
At what cost Villa took Torreon is considered by the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) in its remark that—

> "General Villa's estimates of the dead and wounded on both sides in the prolonged struggle at Torreon puts the Government losses far above his own. It would be surprizing if later advices confirmed this view. The attacking party ordinarily suffers far more severely than the army that fights from behind defenses. If, however, Villa's figures are correct regarding his own casualties, the battle was certainly sanguinary. He says five hundred of his men were killed and fifteen hundred wounded, and very likely the facts will exceed this showing. No commander likes to magnify his losses."

Torreon's value to Villa in a merely material sense is exprest in the press reports that it is in normal times a city of thirty thousand inhabitants and is important agriculturally and commercially, while from a strategic point of view the Syracuse *Post-Standard* estimates that—

> "By the capture of Torreon the Carranza-Villa forces control half of Mexico in area, only one-eighth in population. They secure a military stronghold and railroad center from which Villa may easily command the state of Sinaloa to the west and from which he will conduct operations against the cities of Saltillo and Monterey to the east. His objective is undoubtedly Tampico on the gulf coast midway between the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz, a port having 20,000 people, a good harbor, and a considerable commerce. It lies only 200 miles from Mexico City."

With Tampico in his hands, says the Washington *Times* (Prog.), Villa will have "one of the best customs ports of the country, with the reasonable certainty of giving his cause something like $200,000 a month of customs revenues," and it adds that this alone "means a vast deal to the Carranzista cause, for it needs money quite as much as it needs men."

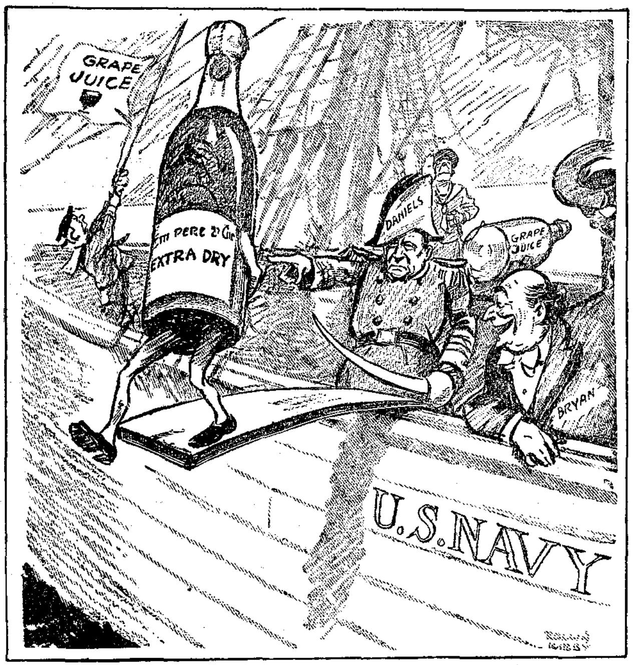


THE LAST STAND.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

From the present outlook, therefore, the taking of Torreon means to many the eventual elimination of Huerta, in which connection the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) remarks that "the real Mexican question six months hence" may be: "Which is the greater man, Pancho Villa or the mild-mannered old lawyer Carranza?"

FOR A "DRY" NAVY

RIDICULE, mockery, and indignation, in cartoon and editorial, are heaped upon the order banishing liquor from the Navy by those observers who resent it as a "humiliation" to our Navy and a piece of executive "despotism." But those who approve the order discount all such raging of the champions of "personal liberty" and assert that the new regulation, based upon the recommendation of Dr. William C. Braisted, Surgeon-General of the Navy, is absolutely sound in principle and conducive to the good of the service. Some editors of this judgment go on to ask, "if the Navy is to be 'dry,' why not the Army also?" since "whisky is admittedly just as ruinous to soldiers as it is to sailors." The feeling among naval officers, according to press reports, is one of bitterness to a degree because "they consider the Secretary is playing to the galleries," and it is said that Mr. Daniels is "not increasing his popularity within the service." The officers wonder, we are told, with what face they can entertain their colleagues of foreign fleets when they are obliged to propose the regulation toast of "Hands Across the Sea" in grape-juice or in ice-water. On this point it is hinted by the Surgeon-General that on certain special international occasions modifications of the order will be put in force temporarily to meet the demands of courtesy. In fact, Secretary Daniels is reported as saying that there is plenty of time between now and July 1, when the order takes effect (unless it should be countermanded by the President), to make any changes that may seem necessary, but he adds that "the order will remain absolute to the extent of prohibiting wine messes, or the use of intoxicating liquors in officers' quarters, clubs, or other kinds of organizations on shipboard or at shore stations."



WALKING THE PLANK.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Any unpopularity that may result to the Secretary because of his innovation will be "undeserved," says the New York *Evening Post*, and while it admits that no one may allege "there is much intemperance" in our Navy, "yet there is widespread belief that the reins could be tighter in this respect," and it adds:

> "It may hereafter be embarrassing to our officers when entertaining those of other services to be able to serve no wine. To our minds, this is far less vital than the removal from our young officers of the temptation to excess. Moreover, foreigners, when they are told that the absence of wine is due to a governmental order, will not only understand, but will respect a nation that can take so bold a stand. If the German Emperor can deny himself all spirits and encourage his officers to abstain totally in a beer-drinking country like his, our Government can take the position it has. Twenty years hence, if upheld by succeeding Secretaries, the wineless man-of-war will seem as much a matter of course as does the man-of-war without grog and the cat-o'-nine-tails."

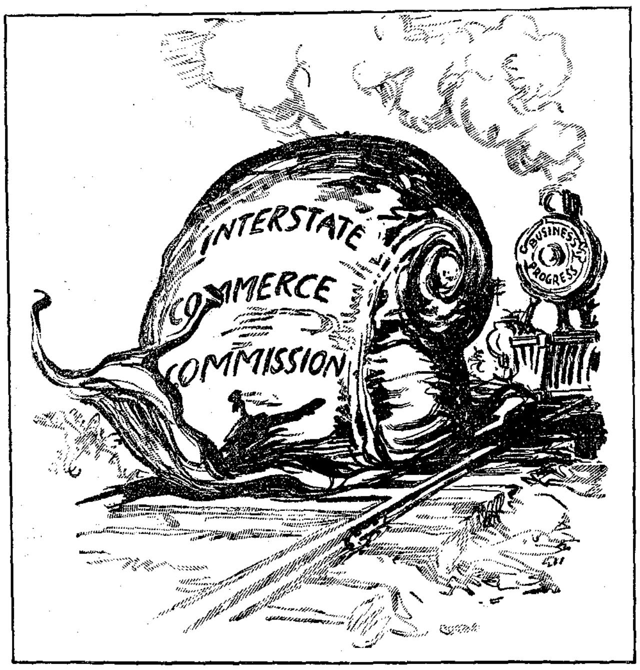
In similar strain the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says that the order "commends itself to the judgment of the country as based upon common sense, a regard for the efficiency of the service and for the best interests of the officers," and the Pittsburg *Leader* points out that now the officer is "on the same human plane with the enlisted man." Properly so, it argues, because if 'grog' is bad for the one, it is equally bad for the other, and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* agrees, saying as the officer's responsibilities are greater, "so should his brain be always clearer." Thus also reason the Worcester *Evening Gazette* and the Manchester *Union*, while the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* upholds the Secretary in these terms:

> "In every field of endeavor the demand is for the highest individual efficiency, and in every vocation where human life is exposed to peril and property is risked, 'safety first' is the motto. So that, no matter what one's views are as to so-called 'personal liberty,' Secretary Daniels's stand will be recognized as responsive to the real good of the service rather than the mere enforcement of what is sometimes described as the narrow temperance standard of conduct."

In the opinion of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* likewise, "the Daniels order is in line with a growing popular conviction which recognizes neither party nor geographical limitations," and the Syracuse *Herald* remarks that this blow to "old King Alcohol . . . should stagger him a little bit more than any that have landed in a long time." As to those who disapprove of "prohibition" in the Navy, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, unless they "can turn back the clock of human progress they should save themselves the breath required for complaint." That they have breath to spare in denunciation of the order is at once apparent in the vehemence with which objecting editors express themselves, as, for instance, when the New York *World* says:

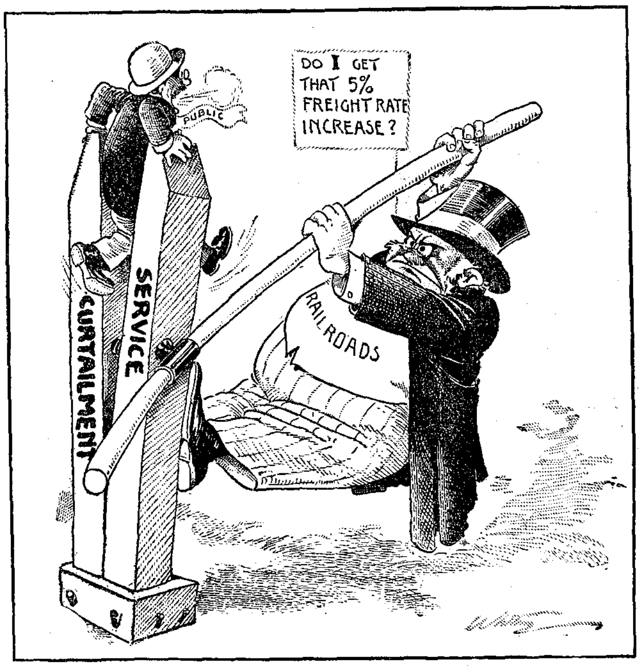
> "Unlike the abolition of the Army canteen, which was by act of Congress, this command proceeds from one man, and is altogether arbitrary. It summarily invades the rights of thousands of American citizens. In an affair of social custom it imposes the will of one man upon many men. It changes without conference or legislation the qualifications necessary to employment in an important branch of public service. It is not reformatory. It is revolutionary. It is a shameful reflection upon the honor of a noble profession.
>
> "No doubt there can be navies without wine, just as there can be navies without ceremony or culture, but there can be no navy worthy of the name that is clothed in humiliation. Under this tyrannous rule we send splendid fleets to sea with their officers tutored like schoolboys; chaperoned like schoolgirls."

The Boston *Transcript* accuses the Secretary, whether he meant to do so or not, of having conveyed the impression "that there is so much drunkenness in the service as to leave him no alternative but to put on a prohibition law." Thereby he does "great injustice to the corps of officers," says *The Transcript*, and it states the principle that "a Government should take cognizance of personal conduct only when it encroaches on the propriety of professional conduct." Similarly the Hartford *Times* rates the Secretary because by a stroke of his pen "he imposes his own code of conduct upon a large body of highly educated gentlemen, trained in self-restraint, notable for their self-respect and reliable in their personal responsibility." A like attitude toward the Navy's officers is shown by the New York *Globe*, while the Brooklyn *Eagle* deplores the "humiliation of our Navy." For preventing intemperance, in the view of the New York *Sun*, "the order will probably amount to nothing," while it foresees as an undoubted result of it "an abominable system of deceit and espionage."



ON THE TRACK.

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.



PUTTING ON THE PRESSURE!

—Whiting in the Louisville *Post*.

OPPOSITE IDEAS OF THE RAILROAD HOLD-UP.

SETTLING UP WITH COLOMBIA

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION is "paying" for what Roosevelt "took" eleven years ago, say some editors, in considering the treaty with Colombia, while others point to the act as a practical "confession" of the part we played in the secession of Panama from the parent republic, and are indignant at the attitude of apology in which it places the nation. The newspaper supporters of Mr. Roosevelt will very likely have some pretty vigorous comment along this line. Moreover, practical observers show how we lose $13,000,000 by the arrangement, that sum being the difference between what the present treaty proposes as indemnity and the amount we offered in a previous treaty which Colombia declined. In this new exhibit of "grape-juice diplomacy," also, some political forecasters see "breakers ahead" next November for the Democrats, and predictions are made that the Senate will not ratify the treaty, in which case it would of course be inoperative. In grieving for the $13,000,000 loss just mentioned, the New York *Sun* (Ind.) explains that according to the provisions of the rejected Hay-Herran treaty, Colombia was to receive "$10,000-000 in gold and a rental of $100,000 (5 per cent. interest on $2,000,000) nine years after ratification for granting the use and administrative control of a strip of land thirty miles wide from ocean to ocean to the United States," and it observes sarcastically that "Mr. Bryan has been very generous on paper with the public money."

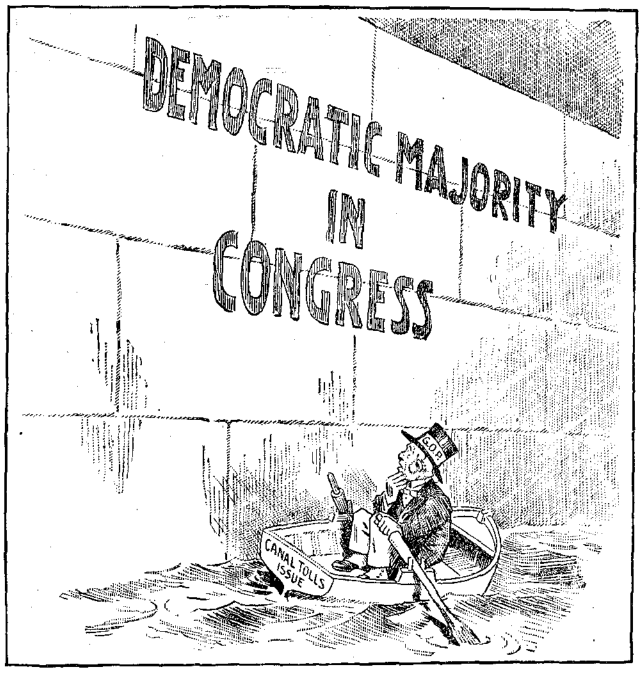
In the view of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the dance which Roosevelt called in 1903 is at last to be paid for," and it adds that as a matter of fairness "in future statements of the public debt, or in Treasury reports, the $25,000,000, or whatever amount is finally paid, should be earmarked: 'Took' by Theodore Roosevelt." *The Post* reasons that aside from all question of complicity in the Panama uprising, "there was at least one thing which President Roosevelt did which was in violation of both treaty and international law, and which was tantamount to an act of war"—

> "This was his order to forbid the landing of Colombian troops anywhere within fifty miles of the Panama railroad. . . . It has been the firmest ground of protest by Colombia; and would no doubt be her surest reliance in case her claims were submitted to arbitration. It was by this illegal order that Colonel Roosevelt did most to justify his subsequent boast that he 'took' Panama. By it he prevented Colombia from taking it back. And for what he took in 1903 we are proposing in 1914 to pay several millions of dollars."

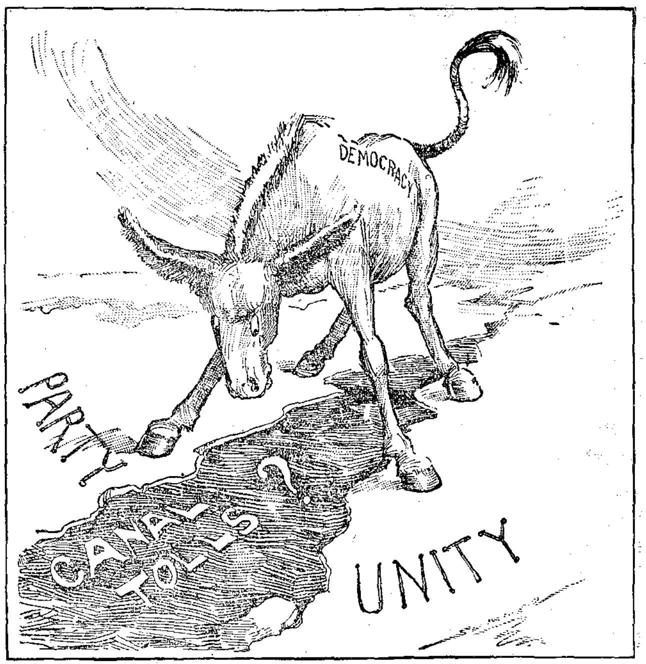
In the opinion of the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) it may be that "the money payment is a just one," but *The World* and some other journals wonder whether, while we show "a highly creditable regard for the honor of Colombia, which we wantonly affronted," we are properly safeguarding "the dignity and interests of the United States." This question refers to our failure to secure in the treaty "an option on the Atrato River canal route," which, as a competitor of the Panama Canal, *The World* admits, is still in the "visionary" stage, yet might "in the hands of unscrupulous Colombian politicians" become a weapon to be used against us to our "future cost and humiliation."

WOMAN'S HAND IN ILLINOIS

WOMAN'S VOTE in Chicago and the rest of Illinois fixt the attention of the country last week because it was considered an index of what would happen if suffrage captured the nation. Now, with dry territory in Illinois greatly extended and one thousand saloon-keepers driven out of business, there are many to whom the "votes for women" cry sounds ominous for the liquor trade, for editorial observers seem to agree that the women were largely responsible for what happened. The result in Chicago, however, as the New York *Sun* says, speaking for several Eastern contemporaries, proves nothing as regards the suffrage question. 158,686 women voted in Chicago, being 73 per cent. of their registration. None of the nine women candidates was elected. Miss Marion Drake, who opposed the notorious "Bath House John" Coughlin, was defeated four to one, failing, apparently, to draw the voters of a majority of her own sex. This defeat is credited in part to the strength of the victor's "machine" and in part to the fact that many uneducated women "who are so new to suffrage ideas that they can only vote as their husbands do" cast their votes for the machine candidates. The new voters in general seemed to divide up on party lines very much as did the men. But the Chicago *Tribune* notes that the women of the city aided in defeating unfit candidates for aldermen and "saved at least one



WHERE'S THAT BREAK?
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



THE FIRST REAL THAW.
—Sumner in the Detroit *News-Tribune*.

TWO PICTURES OF THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ON CANAL TOLLS.

alderman with a long creditable record." And also that they stood for economy in municipal housekeeping by helping to defeat expensive bond propositions. Other Chicago dailies express complete satisfaction with the result. *The Record-Herald*, for instance, says that the women voted "as citizens, not as women," and "rendered notable service in defeating gangsters and strengthening the cause of good government, economy, and efficiency." *The Post* observes editorially:

> "The most striking thing about the first participation of woman voters in an election of an American city of the first rank is their uniform feeling of cheerfulness. This feeling is not affected by the defeat of the nine women candidates; it comes from successful handling of power in the form of a ballot. . . . It hurts to read that more women voted for than against 'Bath House' John Coughlin. But they certainly voted, for 73 per cent. of the women's registration was polled to but 72 per cent. of the men's. The woman-suffrage experiment in Chicago is unquestionably a success."

Similar sentiments are entertained by the Chicago women, judging from the statement of one of the defeated candidates, Miss McDowell, to the effect that "when we entered this fight we knew that a long struggle was ahead of us, and that at this time few, if any, of the women we supported would be elected." Elsewhere women suffragists seem to be equally pleased.

It is the thought that women are not going to vote as women, that impresses itself on the masculine minds of Eastern dailies like the New York *Sun*, *World*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Evening Mail*, and Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. As *The World* puts it: "Women can no more act together in politics because they are women than men can act together because they are bald-headed." The Chicago result, in *The Evening Post's* opinion, "shows plainly that sex war for the sake of sex war is a myth."

But whatever may be thought of the Chicago result, declares the New York *Evening Mail*, "there can be no doubt that in the rest of Illinois the women's votes had a great and dominant effect on the side of public morality and decency." And the Chicago *Tribune* agrees that "Illinois saloons feel the 'wallop' of the new woman's vote." Sixteen counties were added to the thirty already dry, and eleven important cities banished the saloons. It is estimated that about 70 per cent. of the women, including those in townships rejecting prohibition, voted "dry," and about 60 per cent. of the men. So it is *The Tribune's* opinion that "the woman's vote was responsible for the result." And the Washington *Herald* jumps at once to the conclusion: "'Votes for women' apparently spells prohibition." But the New York *Evening Post* is not so sure of this. It says:

> "Hitherto the antiliquor movement has been winning States, counties, and municipalities under a masculine suffrage. The prohibition wave is strongest in the South, where the woman-suffrage movement is weakest. Undoubtedly, in Illinois the women's votes on Tuesday accentuated the trend toward prohibition; but only accentuated. Given an equal number of men and women voters, it is true that a larger proportion of the latter will be against the saloons. But it is not at all sure that the proportion will be overwhelming. It is not at all certain, for example, that in a German-American constituency the women will be found differing radically from the men regarding the use of malt as part of the family meal after the moderate German custom."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NAVAL vessels will now have no port side.—*Wall Street Journal.*

YALE'S new aviation course is a step toward higher education.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PRESIDENT WILSON has so many things to "tut-tut-tut" about nowadays that it sounds in Washington like the opening of the motor-boat season.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Chicago *Tribune* shows its estimate of the Strenuous One in the headline: "Roosevelt Party in Wilds: Territory Being Traversed Never Before Has Been Exploded."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE skeleton of a man ten feet tall has been found in Ireland. We suppose the British Army resigned just as enthusiastically in those days whenever there was talk of invading Ireland.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

IT is a question if a man remain perpetually sober whether he would elect to stay in the navy.—*New York Telegraph.*

NEW YORK should congratulate herself that she wasn't made a branch of the Princeton, N. J., bank.—*Boston Transcript.*

PERHAPS the President would be justified in appointing a commission to investigate the high cost of weddings.—*Chattanooga Times.*

FROM the reports, the gown Mme. Caillaux wore in court made her trial one of the most remarkable of the Paris legal season.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

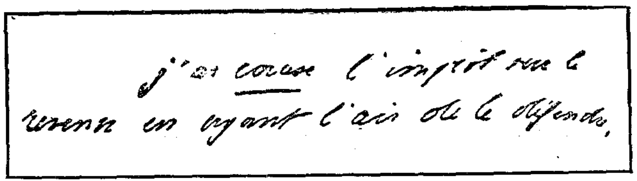
IT will be noted that of the twelve cities regarded as large enough for one of those regional banks only six have attained to the dignity of a major league baseball team.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

CRITICISM AND BULLETS IN FRANCE

THE EDITORS of Europe do not seem to favor the Parisian style of replying to newspaper criticism, by which the wife of an accused politician visits the editorial sanctum and silences the editor for good and all with a fusillade of bullets. They hasten to point out to any politicians' wives who may be reading their pages and meditating similar plans that criticism can not be stopt in that manner. For Caillaux is now worse off than before. "Woman, you have ruined my life!" he exclaimed bitterly to the helpmate who had resorted to the ultimate argument against her husband's detractor. Then he resigned from the Cabinet. "Mme. Caillaux's pistol-shots," reflects a Madrid paper quoted below, "have left extended by the side of poor Calmette the political corpse of her unfortunate husband." And to show how futile the revolver is as a reply to criticism, the *Figaro*, in its black-bordered pages announcing the tragedy, repeats the accusations. It says:

"Our editor, Gaston Calmette, was murdered last night. Our editor had accused M. Caillaux (1) of combining his public functions as Finance Minister with the administration of a private financial speculation; (2) of helping his associates to carry out a stock-exchange boom; (3) of having impeded the administration of justice to protect a swindle."


j'ai écrasé l'impôt sur le
revenu en ayant l'air de le défendre,

"I HAVE CRUSHT THE INCOME TAX WHILE SEEMING TO DEFEND IT."

Facsimile of the sentence in Mr. Caillaux's private letter whose publication in the *Figaro* roused the vengeance of his wife.

"The dead always triumphs over the living," says the old legal maxim, and the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* quotes it as peculiarly apt in this case, for "Calmette is victorious in his death." The entire Ministry may go down, thinks the Vienna *Zeit*, which would not be surprized, in fact, to see "a complete change of front in the domestic politics of France." Calmette's integrity and talents "were the admiration of Paris," notes the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, and the Doumergue Ministry "could not have received a deadlier blow than the late drama of crime has dealt it." In Germany, too, several Berlin papers have devoted page after page to homage to the eminent personality of Mr. Calmette and to the considerable part he played in the press and society of Paris. Of Mr. Caillaux the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) remarks:

"People in France are very apt to say, 'To understand all is to pardon all.' It would, however, appear impossible even in France to understand how this man could have remained so long a member of the French Ministry, this man who is devoured by the lust for money, this man over whose life already hover the shadows of many serious offenses, this man who morally is by no means innocent of the crime committed by his wife."

But the *Pester Lloyd* extenuates the crime committed by Mme. Caillaux. Editor Calmette had a perfect right, we are told, to assail Joseph Caillaux the politician, but was not justified in criticizing his private life as a man and intruding into his marital sanctuary:

"Doubtless the pistol is no proper weapon in a political fight, but if a man's political enemy is changed into a wild hyena assailing his personal honor, then it necessarily comes to pass that he who is wounded in his deepest sensibilities is driven to seize the weapons of despair. The most intimate secrets of private life were dragged by Gaston Calmette into the political arena, the honor of a woman, the humiliation of a worthy man were published abroad for money by this carrion vulture of sensation. An attempt was thus made to strip from the person of the hated antagonist the last remnant of respectability. That is why the woman became a lioness and rushed to the side of her mate. The tribunal of European publicity must consider this and found its verdict on these considerations."

An opposite view appears in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) where we read:

"The campaign which the *Figaro* carried on against Mr. Caillaux was exclusively political and never deviated from its political intention. The idea of the wife of a Minister interfering in this political polemic by the use of a repeating revolver must be severely condemned and pronounced to be absolutely unpardonable."

A member of the Spanish Council, as reported in the *Epoca* (Madrid), remarked to a representative of that paper:

"The moment I saw in the *Figaro* the letter which really caused this catastrophe, I had a presentiment that something serious would happen, for this letter was certainly of great and fatal import to all concerned. Mr. Calmette explained this himself when he said that at the end of thirty years of journalism he had found himself compelled to publish private letters which were not addrest to him personally.

"But what surprizes me more than all in this drama is that the author and protagonist in it was the wife of the accused Minister. I could well understand that some man, the brother, the son, or merely the protégé of Mr. Caillaux should have called the editor to account for his accusations, but it is a woman who has caused all this great commotion in France. . . . For my own part, I may remark that Spain has lost an excellent friend."

The honesty and calm courage of Calmette are sharply contrasted with the "faithless policy" of Caillaux by the *Epoca*, and the *Figaro's* usual conservatism is compared with its personal invective in its attacks on Caillaux. Calmette's courage is seen in the fact that he signed his name to every denunciation. Moreover:

"He carefully refrained from all violence of language. With the same traditional courtesy he carried on his attack, and while he furnished irrefutable proofs of documents and dates, he pointed out the Finance Minister's connection with such shady transactions as the Egyptian loan and the affairs of Rochette, the dishonest banker. The last of these proofs was decisive. Mr. Calmette exhumed the autograph letter of Mr. Caillaux in which the latter said that he had crusht the scheme for an income tax by pretending to support it. Mrs. Caillaux's pistol-shots have left extended by the side of poor Calmette the political corpse of her unfortunate husband."

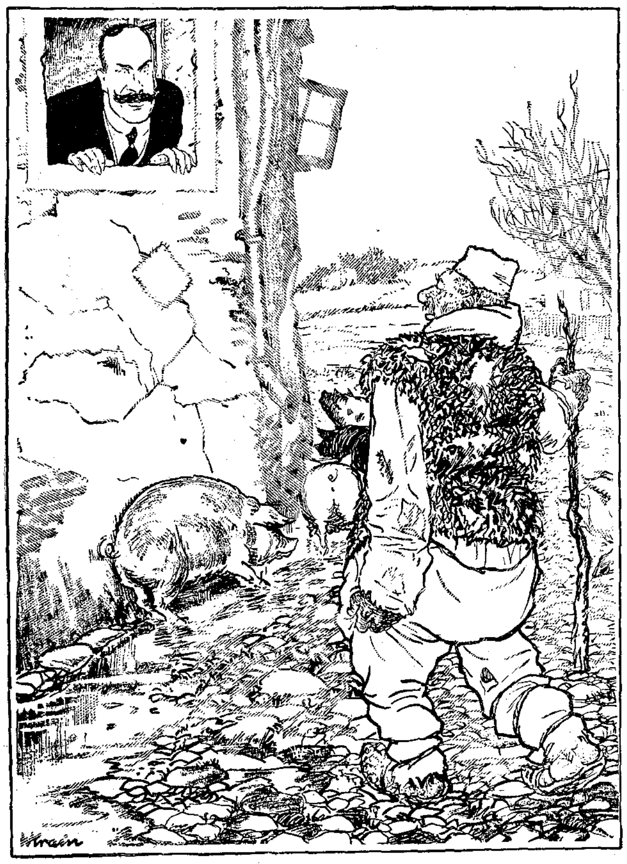
An indictment of the republican form of government is seen in the tragedy by the *Tribuna* (Rome), a ministerial organ, which looks upon the event as a lesson to the extreme Liberal parties of Italy. Hence we read:

"It is a warning as formidable as it is plain, which should open the eyes of those who wish to impose upon Italy the idea that the supreme aim of the country is the dual supremacy, in what they style modern progress, of democracy and the attainment of wealth. This, in fact, amounts to materialistic individualism. It should open their eyes, if their blindness is not congenital nor caused by inextinguishable selfishness. But all other Italians, who have not lost their national and traditional spirit, are aware that this radical and socialistic progress, this demagogic and plutocratic progress, bears the name in France of Panama, Dreyfus, Rochette, Caillaux. And who knows but it may end in being called Sedan?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREEK REVOLT IN ALBANIA

THE 250,000 GREEKS who were included in the new Kingdom of Albania by the Powers are reported in revolt, and Prince William of Wied, the "Lohengrin" of the German Court, thus finds opportunity to show his mettle at the outset of his reign. The Greeks of Epirus expected to be united with their fatherland in the treaty parceling out the Balkan territory, and are disappointed, so they propose fighting to bring Epirus under the Greek flag. Reports in the European press say they hold the important town of Koritza, and add that their ranks are being rapidly recruited by veterans from Greece, who are flocking over the border to aid them. The Greek papers publish reports that the rebels are being supplied with funds and arms from Athens, altho this, of course, is a secret transaction and not admitted by Mr. Venizelos, who openly professes to be in perfect accord with Italy, Austria, and Germany in the formation of the independent Kingdom of Albania. On one particular point King William I. of Albania is to be congratulated. His visit to Paris, Berlin, and Vienna introduced him to the leading financiers of Europe, and when he came to Durazzo he was well supplied with the sinews of war and his treasury was already filled. In an interesting article contributed to the *Figaro* (Paris) by the eminent Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, who has made such a reputation by his history of ancient Rome, we read that it is surprizing in these democratic days for a man living as King William has lived, as lord of a fine domain in peaceful Germany, to rush into a work which requires the greatest experience, the strongest will, and the keenest political sagacity. On this point he says:

"The press are asking whether the Prince von Wied is a wise man or a fool. Now, a nobleman in the tranquil situation of a Prince who is, as it were, the ward of Germany, can not be very wise in changing this condition for that of a reigning sovereign in the new Kingdom of Albania. We sometimes meet with people who recollect that Cæsar preferred to be the first man in an Alpine village rather than the second best at Rome. But those who share the opinion of Cæsar are to-day in a minority. The widely felt conviction of to-day is that in our era a crown is a burden particularly hard to carry. The French Revolution, the institution of parliaments, the spirit and ideals of democracy, as well as socialism, have rendered the task of a sovereign at once ungrateful and impossible."

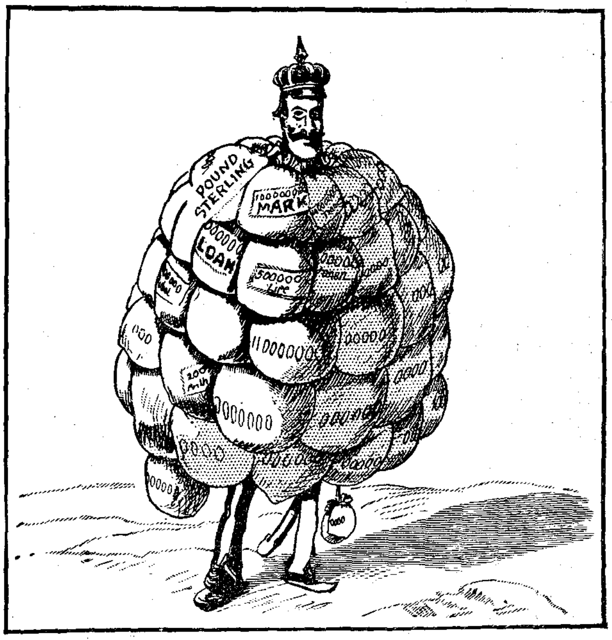


THE ALBANIAN CABINET.

WILLIAM I.—"You've come just in time. There is still one vacancy in my new cabinet." —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The Latin historian continues in this vein and dwells particularly on the difficulties that William I. of Albania is likely to meet with in handling the Epirus question. He thinks that the Prince has rushed rather hurriedly to his task, and that even the Powers of Europe did not anticipate the opposition he would be likely to meet with from the Greek people of Albania. He speaks in the following terms of the difficulties nowadays attending the formation of a new State, and also of the specific opposition which the new King is likely to find in those members of his Kingdom who prefer to pay allegiance to Athens rather than to Durazzo:

"In a political unit the activity of a strong and intelligent personality is absolutely requisite. The new sovereign of Albania, in spite of the opinion of many of his contemporaries, may after all be set down in future history as a wise ruler. He may indeed be considered wise if he succeeds in organizing the new State of which he is chief. But that is exactly the doubtful and dangerous point. Thanks to its powerful material means, its wealth, its intellectual development, our civilization has succeeded in raising up new political units with marvelous rapidity, which ought to be considered as a really modern phenomenon in the world's history. It is for this reason, also, that the great Powers of Europe have failed to hear the protestations which come from Epirus against the project of founding the new Kingdom of Albania. It was, perhaps, considered that it would not be difficult to overcome any such acts of resistance, and that one generation would suffice to create the Kingdom of Albania, as one generation has been sufficient to create Bulgaria. But it can not be doubted that of all the sovereigns who have been called to organize modern kingdoms out of provinces belonging to the Turkish Empire, Prince von Wied is the one to whom has fallen the most difficult task of all. Everything seems to conspire against the success of his mission. Everything —the social condition of the country, its traditional usages, the barrenness of the soil, the diversity of race and religion.

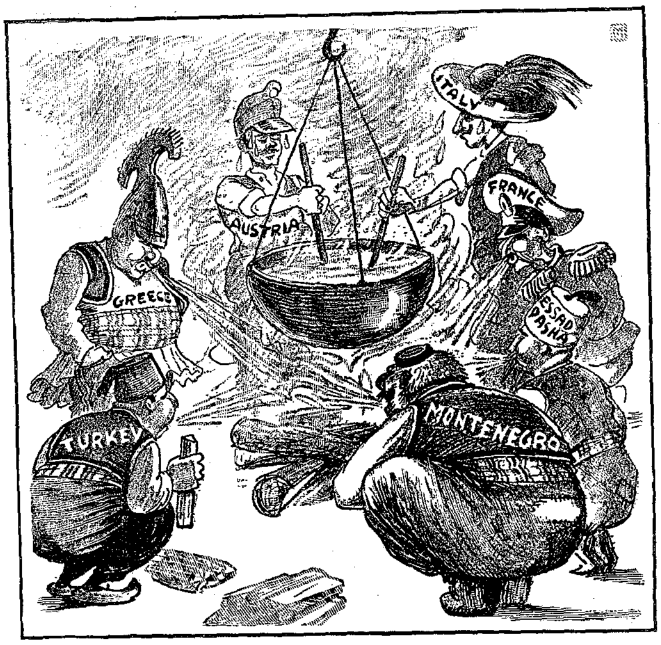


WILLIAM I. OF ALBANIA PUTS ON HIS GOLDEN ARMOR.
—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

"This country also presents in politics insoluble problems which are beyond the power of the strongest States and the genius of the greatest men to solve. In creating the Kingdom of Albania has not Europe propounded a problem whose solution transcends the forces of our civilization, powerful as it is, and sometimes putting into a melting-pot national elements the most diverse? Such is the great enigma which the future alone must answer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH WRATH AT OUR TARIFF LAW

RETALIATION on the United States is being demanded in France because its merchants consider our new Tariff Law an infringement of comity and friendship. Retaliation in this case is to take the form of reversing the decree passed by the French Parliament in favor of making a grant of money toward the expenses of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. Mr. Pierre Méline, prominent in France both as a legislator, a publicist, and a writer on industrial questions, claims that the Tariff Act discriminates to an almost hostile degree against French products largely imported by American dealers, such as wines and silks. Senator Méline, writing in the *Petit Journal* (Paris), perhaps the most extensively circulated of Parisian journals, deplores earnestly what he considers to be a threatened rupture between two countries who have always been united in bonds of sympathy. To quote his words:



COOKING ALBANIA'S BROTH.

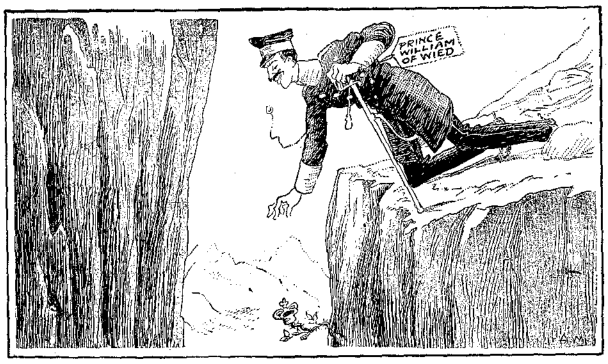
AUSTRIA AND ITALY—"It's all ready to serve now."

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

"At the very moment when our general relations with the great American Republic are growing more pleasant every day; at the time when so many generous and clear-sighted spirits are multiplying their efforts on the two shores of the Atlantic, in order to make closer the ties of friendship which have existed for a century, and which unite two great countries so well adapted to understand each other, a black cloud has appeared on the horizon. By one of those unintelligible mistakes, which too often disarrange or destroy the wisest plans and calculations, our relations with the United States threaten to grow cold or to end in an entanglement. The industrial relations which should knit the two peoples more closely together are on the eve of estranging them and embittering the minds of each one against the other."

Senator Méline here particularizes the tariff provisions which he considers injurious to the industries and interests of France, and says that the merchants of France are trying to make the country retaliate on the United States. He proceeds:

"The Paris Chamber of Commerce, consisting of members who are not in the habit of losing their common sense and ideas of justice, has found itself so urged by public opinion that it can take no other course than to protest against the American Tariff Law and to demand that the French Parliament cancel its vote of funds for French participation in the San Francisco Exposition. This course is to be pursued so long as the new Tariff Law is carried out with unjustifiable rigor. Matters have come to such a point that in a short time the manufacturers will be absolutely frantic if the Government at Washington fail to make the concessions necessary in their opinion to the satisfaction of justice."



PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED: A CANDIDATE FOR SUICIDE.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The writer proceeds to show that the French have always reserved to themselves the right of retaliating in such cases. He quotes the law of the 29th of March, 1910, in which it is provided that if any foreign country, not excepting the United States, increases the tariff on the French imports, the French will be at liberty to increase in a like measure the tariff upon articles of goods imported from such countries, and he says:

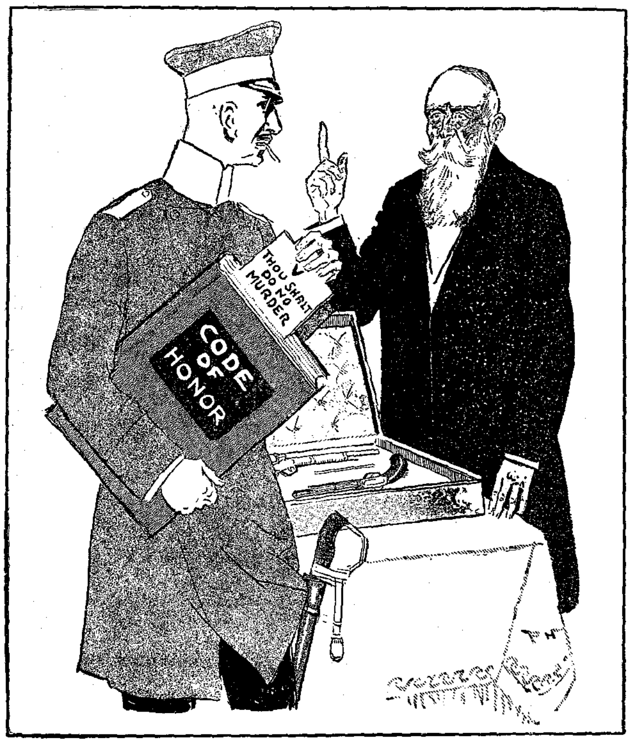
"It would be easy for us to retaliate vigorously if we so chose. We very wisely, in revising our Tariff Law, took care to provide ourselves with such a means of striking back. It will be seen that nothing would be easier for us than to give a Roland for an Oliver to Washington in punishing the excess of zeal which the American customs authorities have exhibited. We did not do it before President Wilson's law was passed, because we had no reason for doing it, and with a people so friendly and loyal as the Americans are, it would be better to discuss the matter than to fight about it, and it is scarcely possible that our just complaints will fail to produce the desired effect."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DUEL ON TRIAL IN GERMANY

THE SCRATCHES of the German university duel seldom occasion any great concern, except to the recipient, who fears they may not leave deep enough scars to show what a fighter he is. But the duel in the Army is a far more serious matter, and a recent fatal encounter near Metz has sent a thrill of horror through German society. One officer accused another of violating the sanctity of his home, and in the resulting duel the husband lost his life. The outcome rather negatives the idea that Providence directs the bullet in such cases, and the sad incident has been discust in the lobbies of the Parliament House, where the hopelessness of any attempt to abolish the duel was amply proved, the War Minister actually holding up his hands in despair and arriving at the "lame and impotent conclusion" that it was in no wise degrading for a man to stake his life on the preservation of his honor. Dueling between military officers in Germany has frequently been discust in the Reichstag and condemned by the members of the Center, which includes a large clerical element. There appears to exist in non-military circles in Germany a pronounced opposition and hatred of single combat as an attempt at self-vindication or revenge. Quite recently a Center party interpellation was introduced on this subject apropos of the above-mentioned fatal duel between Lieutenant Haage, of the 98th Infantry, and Lieutenant von Landette St. George, of the same corps. Lieutenant Haage, who was the insulted officer and challenger, was shot dead. The court of honor, which in German garrisons decides whether a duel is necessary or not under the circumstances, had failed to find any ground for breaking the challenge. The proposer of the interpellation, Deputy Gröber, demanded an official explanation of the circumstances of the duel. He characterized the duel, "an official institution in the Army," as "an offense against divine and human law," and proceeded to say:

> "It is for the Reichstag to ask if the commanding officer of the regiment and the court of honor have done their duty. When a State magistrate hears that an act of violence is contemplated, it is certainly his duty to prevent such an act. The same duty is incumbent on military authorities when official notice has been given that a duel is contemplated. This, then, is the first question I would ask of the War Minister: What steps were taken by the regimental commander and the court of honor to prevent the occurrence of the duel as planned? In the Cabinet minutes of January 1, 1897, it was laid down that the court of honor had one good feature, that it set the standard of military honor. The commandant has the right practically to fix that standard. But it is now high time for the legislature to interfere. It is only by a simultaneous cooperation of the Upper and Lower Houses, of the people and the nobility, that any reform is to be expected."

Loud applause greeted the speaker as he proceeded to blame the military authorities and the court of honor for carelessly permitting the loss of life occasioned by these personal encounters. In answer to these questions the War Minister, General von Falkenhayn, said:


THOU SHALT DO NO MURDER
CODE OF HONOR

HOW THE MILITARY OBSERVE THE LAW.

"The Sixth Commandment? Thanks; it will make a convenient book-mark." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).

> "Neither the officer in command at Metz nor the court of honor was responsible for this duel. For personal reasons, and in the hope of sparing the feelings of those connected with the duelists, I am compelled to avoid too closely dwelling upon the incidents that led up to it. The fact was that Lieutenant Haage felt himself wronged in his most sacred feelings, and declined all offers of a peaceful settlement. The court of honor is not an absolute authority in cases of this kind, and is powerless either to occasion a duel or to prevent one, as every individual officer is supposed to be the guardian of his own honor.
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> "Nor are the Army authorities to blame in the matter. They have been tireless in their effort to educate military opinion on the subject of dueling. On New Year's Day, 1913, the Kaiser called upon the officers' corps, as he had frequently done before, to exercise more self-control under provocation. The result of his admonition has not been altogether in vain, and in 1913 only sixteen duels took place. The number is still too high, but it would be a mistake to prohibit dueling altogether. The mental exasperation of an offended officer would be merely intensified by such a rule, which might lead him to revenge himself in some secret and nefarious way or drive him to the recourse of horsewhipping his antagonist. I admit that dueling, tho it may be the lesser of two evils, has little to plead for its good results. The apparently unavoidable impulse which moves men to challenge and to fight is simply personal and psychological, and has no ground in reason. If the insulted officer regards his honor as worth more than his life, his feelings may be right or wrong, but no one can say they are debased."—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

WHO OWNS ASIA MINOR?

THE IMMENSE RESOURCES of Asia Minor and its position as a bridge between Europe and the Far East have attracted the eager attention of the European Powers, which seem to expect that this rich prize is ready to fall into the mouth of some one or more of them. Now Germany and France have already halved or quartered the orange. The English have obtained territorial grants, and inasmuch as this territory contains a population of 9,000,000 and is rich in coal, lead, manganese, copper, salt, and petroleum, it may be made a center of industry to be exploited for export by railroad through the ports of the Mediterranean and the Black Seas. The Turks are naturally indignant at what they consider a high-handed and piratical appropriation of their actual property. There is always a pathetic note in the complaints of the Turkish press over the direful result of the Balkan War, and the *Peyam* (Constantinople) mourns over the agreement made between Turkey and France, whose provisions are outlined in this paragraph from a Berlin paper:

> "A draft of the Franco-German agreement on the Turkish railway and financial questions was initialed at the Foreign Office here (Berlin) at noon to-day by representatives of both parties. It is in the form of arrangement between the Deutsche Bank, which simultaneously represents the Anatolian and Bagdad Railway Companies, and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, which is acting at the same time for the Syrian Railway Company and the railway company to be formed for the Black Sea basin. The German and French Governments, after examining the agreement, intend to take official cognizance of its contents by means of an exchange of notes. The coming into force of the arrangements is dependent upon an understanding being arrived at by the parties concerned with Turkey upon the questions at issue."

But Turkey is mentioned as a mere matter of formality, thinks the *Peyam*, and sighingly tells the full story in detail. The tone is that of a helpless old gentleman who gives up his valuables with the pistol pointed at his head or the knife at his heart:

> "We are perfectly aware that Anatolia belongs by right and in fact to us. Anatolia and Arabia are integral parts of the Empire. But the Powers have decided to appropriate to themselves certain privileges in the line of economic enterprises, such as railroads, harbors, and carriage-roads. And after seizing these concessions from us in our weakness, they can not agree among themselves. They negotiate indefinitely. At last France and Germany seem to have agreed on their respective pretensions. The Germans have obtained the construction of the Bagdad railroad, wherefore the French have demanded compensating concessions, as the English did a while ago. England, in order to give her consent in the matter of the Bagdad railroad, demanded to be allowed to participate in the Bagdad-Basra section; and it was only after having obtained from Germany satisfaction on this point, and from us on certain others, that she disarmed. France found herself in a similar situation. Not that we had bargained with her over these concessions when we gave her the railway system of the Black Sea slope. What she wished was a connection between this system and the Bagdad line. Germany, who first made difficulties, has ended by granting the wishes of France."

The article concludes with these words of abject melancholy:

> "All this is quite wounding to our national sentiments. Whose is this property that they are thus dividing up, after all? Surely it is ours. Then why do they dispose of it without even consulting us? Alas! we have voluntarily deprived ourselves of our own rights. We could not carry out these public works ourselves, so we have abandoned them to others. We can not complain; but it is sad, none the less."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

SHOULD A PUPIL be taught more of the topography and products of China than of his own State? It seems to have been assumed by the older geographers that we instinctively pick up information about what is nearest us, and that this merely needs to be supplemented by data regarding unfamiliar and distant regions. To a certain extent this is true, and yet modern teachers of geography are realizing that as we are guided by education in picking out and using the elements of our environment, a strong local cast must be given to school-training, wherever possible. We should know the broader features of universal geography, but our acquaintance with our own immediate surroundings should be more intimate and detailed. These facts, and others related to them, are developed by W. J. Sutherland, President of the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, in a paper on "The Vocational Aspect of Regional Geography," read before the Earth Science section of the Central Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, and printed in *School Science and Mathematics*. Says President Sutherland:

HE WOULD REVERSE GEOGRAPHY.

Prof. W. J. Sutherland would have the school teach more about the pupil's own town and county, and less about Madagascar and Kamschatka.

"The youth of the land are inclined to develop, dwell, and enter into the industrial pursuits of the neighborhood or locality in which they were born. The physical conditions surrounding them then are of first importance as related to their social welfare. . . . Education becomes dynamic only when it impresses upon the student and future citizen his relationship to the social and physical worlds in which he dwells, and gives him some instruction concerning the activities through which he may hope to maintain himself in his struggle for existence. In short, popular education must give the student a general intellectual conception of the philosophy of modern life; then in addition to this, it must teach him how to get hold of some particular phase of the world's work, which, interpreted, means that his training must, in the light of twentieth-century life, teach him to do something.

"Rational geography is important because the progress of human industry already made determines an environment in which social conditions have developed. The spirit and atmosphere of the community react, in turn, upon the developing individual. He is mentally stimulated by the stress and strain, the hum and confusion of the characteristic industries of his region. It might seem that such contact with local environment might informally train the individual to meet successfully future obligations. Quite the opposite is true, however! 'Familiarity breeds contempt,' and the consciousness of the student is dulled by so frequent contact with existing conditions. Hence it is that the geography of one's own region is, generally speaking, of first importance. It is true, also, that the rising generation will never attain success through informal education picked up from ancestors and neighbors. The vocational aspect of regional geography places due emphasis upon the study of industries, and since prosperity and culture are so directly dependent upon industry, it would seem that great importance attaches to this phase of geographical study."

The vocational aspect of regional geography, the writer goes on to say, places emphasis upon the industries of the regions, for industry is the link which ties man to his environment. The individual may come in direct contact with his environment, as in the case of the tiller of the soil, or contact may be indirect or remote, as when his activities are concerned with some product brought to him by other social groups. Usually, however, in the study of geographic regions, men come in direct contact with natural resources. To quote further:

"The new geography has for its chief characteristic the idea of relationship. . . . The value of geographical study never appears in its fulness until pupils have caught something of this philosophy. Indeed, the rational or logical phase of earth science appears only when such sequences are recognized. The Red River Valley of the North becomes a highly suggestive idea to the pupil who can go back in his thinking to old Lake Agassiz; who has some notion of how the upward tilting of the earth's crust and the recession of the Great Glacier slowly drained this lake; how, as it drained, over its bed those deposits of fine silts were made; and how, in the present age, immense crops of wheat, barley, and oats are produced in this, the world's richest soil. And yet again, the student who is taught to think well may safely conclude that in such a region there will dwell, on improved farms and in good homes, a progressive, intelligent, and reasonably cultured rural population. The Red River Valley, then, is synonymous with prosperity and enterprise. Students who have thus carefully developed this and similar subjects in general geography must have made valuable acquisitions. If, however, we think of the students who live in a particular region, the vocational aspect of geography becomes still more apparent. In this case the students of the advanced grades should give special attention to the individual activities of their own particular region.

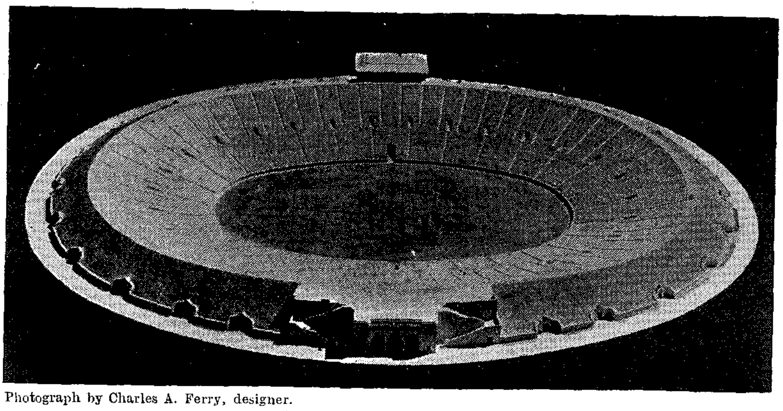
"In the same way, corn, oats, and stock-raising become synonymous with the expression 'The Prairie Plains.' To still further support the foregoing arguments, it may be said that twenty years ago, in the heart of the Corn Belt, it had not been discovered that deep cultivation, when the corn is large, is a positive injury to the crop. Altho corn had been the chief crop for years, yet the farmers themselves were astonishingly slow in realizing that the long-spreading roots of the young plant were cut and torn by deep cultivation. And not until the last decade has there been a scientific study of seeds. . . . . . .

"Vocational study and agricultural intelligence have steadily reduced the cost of tilling an acre of corn until even tho the exhaustion of the soil fertility has naturally reduced the output, they have permitted the price of land to increase in market value 200 per cent. If education and life are to become one and the same, instruction in geography must emphasize those phases of the subject which clearly point the way toward prosperity and culture.

"In the new era of education, application to human affairs determines the trend of learning. Applied science is at a premium! No longer are formal lessons taught without due regard to their social functions. Waterfalls are not studied as ends in themselves, but for the purpose of understanding their influence on the industrial and social worlds. Their study must take cognizance of results, the location of cities, the distribution of population, besides a half-hundred minor human activities—all of which radiate their influence into American civilization. So in any of the great regions, the most pertinent consideration is the industrial or vocational contact of humanity with its environment—for through this contact any people or nation develops."

FOOTBALL BY THE BOWLFUL

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES of engineering and construction are exemplified in the new stadium now going up on the Yale athletic field in New Haven. It is not a stadium, properly speaking, but a coliseum, as its outline is a complete oval, not open at one end; and since a four-syllabled name is unthinkable for such a structure, consecrated to such purposes, it has been popularly named and will be called "The Bowl," despite the protest of serious-minded graduates. The great intercollegiate games at New Haven next year will therefore be played in a "bowl," and on its sloping sides will sit 61,000 spectators, about 20,000 more than have ever before seen a game at Yale. This stupendous structure is in no danger of collapsing under its great burden, for the seats rest on a solid earthen embankment—one of the most interesting features of the place. Says a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, March 28), in substance:



Photograph by Charles A. Ferry, designer.

THE YALE BOWL.

It will seat 61,000, and can be enlarged to hold 100,000.

"The center of the stadium is in excavation, while the upper part rests on a fill. The spectators gain entrance to the amphitheater through thirty tunnels. On the top of the embankment there will be a promenade 11½ feet wide. Leading down from each spectator tunnel will be an aisle, but on the embankment above there will be two aisles between tunnel openings. All aisles are 3½ feet wide.

"When the plans were drawn, several designs were prepared and discust. One was a reinforced-concrete structure with columns and girders on which reinforced-concrete steps were placed. This design was found to be expensive, and the adopted scheme, half in excavation and half on fill, with concrete steps laid directly on top of the earth, was finally proposed by Charles A. Ferry, consulting engineer, of New Haven. This plan, however, brought forth criticism, and the theory was advanced that water freezing in the ground would cause heaving, thus breaking the steps. To obtain a basis for forming an intelligent opinion on the subject, the engineer made a few simple experiments along that line [and concluded] that since the only water which can reach the sand foundation, after the concrete is in place, will be that which will leak through the expansion joints, the chances of any disturbing influence due to frost action will be very slight.

"In designing the bowl the excavated part in the center was figured so that the material would be sufficient for the fill.

"The inside of the bowl will be covered with concrete, on which the seats will be placed. Whether this concrete surfacing will be placed in steps, on which the seats will be directly placed, or in a slope on which steps will be anchored, is not yet determined. This design gives the inside of the stadium a bowl shape, and hence the name. Several advantages are gained by this shape—one is that a standing spectator will block the view of only a few of those back of him.

"To facilitate the construction of the steps and cheapen the cost of the seats the steps are not placed on the oval curves conforming with the shape of the stadium. These curves are replaced by chords from nine to twenty feet long, depending upon the curvature. The change from the true oval, however, is hardly noticeable because of the length of the radii of the curves.

"The upper thirty-one rows of steps will be placed on fill. This fill is deposited in six-inch layers, thoroughly moistened and rolled eight times alternately with grooved and smooth rollers."

Altho the seating capacity will be 61,000, the stadium is being built so that it can be extended to seat over 100,000. The plan, we are told, is to place a roof over the upper thirty-five steps and place seats on top of it, thus creating a balcony. The superstructure can be made of wood or reinforced concrete, preferably of the latter. To continue our quotation:

"The outside slope of the embankment, which is one on two, will be covered with grass. The lower end is supported by a nine-foot retaining wall of gravity type, as shown on the drawing. At the gate-house for the main tunnel the retaining wall is 45 feet high, built of reinforced concrete.

"Expansion joints have been provided in all parts of the structure. The outside walls have one or two pilasters between each pair of tunnels, and slip-joints have been located in these. At every thirty-foot point in the tunnels there is an expansion joint.

"The estimated cost, including gate-houses and the improvement of the surrounding property, is about $400,000, while the cost of the bowl itself is about $300,000. The total cost makes an average of a little over $6 per seat. This amount compares favorably with the cost of other stadia. That of the Boston Baseball Club was about $24, and the Harvard stadium about $13."

ALASKAN REINDEER NOT DIMINISHING

STATEMENTS to the effect that the reindeer herds of Alaska are "deteriorating and diminishing," printed recently in the daily press, are emphatically denied by officials of the Alaska division of the United States Bureau of Education. These officials declare that, on the contrary, the Alaskan reindeer are constantly increasing in number and that there has been no deterioration. Recent returns show, we are told, that there was a net increase of 23 per cent. during the fiscal year ending July 1 last. A press bulletin sent out by the United States Department of the Interior says:

"This is considered a fair rate of increase, especially since nearly 5,000 reindeer were killed for food and skins during the year. Only 3,853 of the reindeer are owned by the Government; 5,047 are owned by missions; 7,834 by Lapps; and the remaining 30,532 are owned by 797 Eskimos and Indians, whose income from the reindeer industry during the fiscal year was $66,966. The reindeer belonging to these natives have an estimated value of $763,300. The Government is planning to go out of the reindeer business as fast as it can train natives for individual ownership, the policy being to encourage independence and initiative among the native population. Distribution of reindeer is in charge of the United States school-teachers, and it is expected that the Government will dispose of all its reindeer within the next four years.

"Discussing the statement that the Alaskan reindeer are growing smaller because of inbreeding, Mr. W. T. Lopp, Chief of the Alaska Division, maintains that the reindeer now in Alaska are larger animals than those which comprised the original stock imported from Siberia. Mr. Lopp states: 'Alaska affords a better range than Siberia. The climate is better. The herds average more than 700 reindeer each, so that the danger of inbreeding can not be serious. Necessarily there is more inbreeding among the scattered bands of wild caribou. On the other hand, since the caribou are larger than the reindeer, their mixture with a number of our reindeer herds seems to have improved the size. At the same time it has been noticed that the introduction of wild blood makes herding more difficult.

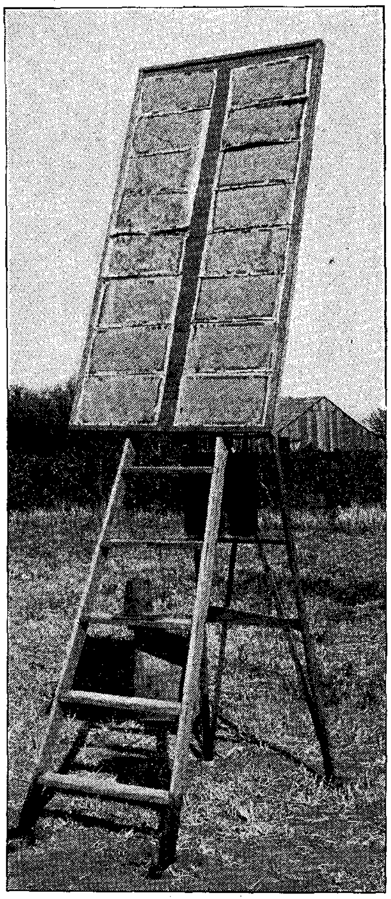
"'Pasturage is good in most parts of western and northern

Alaska, but a few reindeer herds are kept in the wind-swept regions along the northwest coast, where the winter moss frequently becomes coated with ice from alternate freezing and thawing. This prevents the herd from securing proper food, and results in undersized deer. Mosquitoes are also a cause of stunted growth. Herds at some distance from the coast need to be kept well up on the mountain slopes to avoid the mosquito pests.

"'The greatest immediate menace to the welfare of the reindeer lies in the tundra fires, started in the region of the mining-camps. There is plenty of grass and foliage for the deer in summer, but in winter it is the tundra moss that furnishes forage, and to destroy it is to deal a body blow to one of Alaska's most promising industries.'"

DISEASE FROM COSMIC DUST

COSMIC DUST is dust that is not local, but practically universal. That such dust exists in the earth's atmosphere is now practically certain, and the theory that it is "star dust," or at any rate has its origin outside of our planet, has given it its name. It has been suggested that it may bear with it the germs of disease, and that the unexplained appearance of epidemics over vast regions at practically the same time may be due to it. If this is true, the dust is doubtless of terrestrial origin; and indeed we are sure that vast clouds of dust are often wind-swept from flat, dry regions or hurled into the air from volcanoes, and then wafted thousands of miles away by the great atmospheric currents. That disease may originate from such dust is maintained editorially by *The Medical Council* (Philadelphia, April). We read:



Courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

FLY-PAPER IN THE ORCHARD.

It proved that the air was filled with insects blown great distances by the wind, and shows how one orchard may infest another in spite of all precautions.

"The kingdom of dust is a universal one, and the rule of this kingdom spells disease. The kingdom of dust is the kingdom of death. . . . Dust, water, and heat make bacterial epidemics possible.

"And mere common terrestrial dust is far from being all of dust. Volcanoes carry immense volumes of dust high into and even above the atmosphere, so astronomers tell us, and volcanic dust may fall years later upon the opposite side of the earth from where it originated. The heated air of the tropics carries organism-charged dust in great volumes into the higher air, finally to settle everywhere. . . .

"Cosmic dust, of which thousands of tons annually fall upon the earth, is often charged with living organisms. Whether all so-called cosmic dust is really of cosmic other than terrestrial origin is hard to determine; but much of it undoubtedly is from parts of the universe other than the earth. Darwin described a shower of strange organisms covering an area of over a million square miles. Weber found myriads of germs in a fall of yellow snow at Peckeloh, Germany. In northern Italy, in 1755, two hundred square leagues were covered with yellow snow, the Alps being covered to a depth of nine feet. This snow contained yellow organisms. In October, 1846, over one hundred unknown organisms were observed as charging a fall of cosmic dust in France. Ehrenberg estimated that forty-five tons of organic forms fell in this shower. The phenomenon occurred in Italy in 1803 and in Calabria in 1813. Palestine and western Kentucky have also experienced immense showers of dust charged with organic life. . . . . .

"As we understand the matter, it certainly appears to us that cosmic dust need not be regarded as 'star dust' to the extent formerly the vogue. It would appear that a large proportion, if not the greater part, of cosmic dust is of terrestrial origin and carried up into the higher atmosphere by means we have described. Already charged with various forms of organic life, the moisture of the atmosphere affords a cultural function to the dust and there may be, under some conditions, a proliferation of these life forms. The air of even the most remote sections is always more or less charged with bacteria, and the notable organic showers instanced must be accounted for by some hypothesis. What is more reasonable to assume than that dust-charged air or clouds can act as culture media for bacteria? There is no mystery about this, and it is also doubtless true that in tropical environment such proliferation might be very active indeed, especially when volcanic eruptions or dust spouts supply quantities of high-carried dust.

"We are coming more and more to realize the rôle of dust in the etiology and transmission of disease; but we have studied the problem in its local phases, not in its cosmographical relations. This latter study impresses us as important, and we advance the theory that organism-charged dust carried thousands of miles from its original terrestrial origin, proliferating its organisms as it goes, then falling in a district to which these organisms are foreign, may readily cause epidemics of disease. We believe history makes the theory very tenable indeed, and we believe the same cosmographic factors will persist and continue their pathogenic bane.

"New diseases may originate in this way, and probably do. But, when we come to a more complete understanding of pathology in its world bearing, we will probably determine that 'new diseases' are usually old ones in a modified form due to new environment and differing anthropological factors.

"If indeed we ever clean up the tropics; if 'the desert will blossom' from all but universal irrigation; if the Orient can ever be made sanitary; if waste land is ever all brought under cultivation; if cities and railroads stop manufacturing clouds of smoke and dust; if war ceases devastating; if good oiled roads are generally adopted; if farm hygiene becomes a universal reality; if all of these things happen, then will dust cease to be so great a menace, because there will be less dust and what there is will not be so filled with noxious organisms.

"Sanitation must declare war against the kingdom of dust."

FLY-PAPER FOR ORCHARDS—The fact that insects injurious to orchards may be carried great distances by wind has recently been proved by a novel method. It is described in *Popular Electricity and the World's Advance* (Chicago, April):

"To prove that spraying your own orchard does not insure you against the ravages of the red spider, E. E. Munger, of Yuba City, California, used sticky fly-paper to catch the insects which he believed were blown great distances by the wind. The results showed that the air may be literally full of the pests to a considerable height from the ground. In the first test he placed a sheet of sticky fly-paper on a post twenty feet from an infested tree. In twenty-four hours the paper was covered with red spiders. The next test was made with the paper twelve feet from the ground and one hundred feet from the tree. The results were the same. Later tests were made as shown in the accompanying picture. Sixteen sheets of fly-paper were tacked to a fruit-drying tray and mounted on top of a step-ladder which was set in cans of oil to make sure that no insects could crawl onto the trap. This was placed 650 feet from the orchard, and the next day spiders were found in abundance. It has been known for some time that the insects that infest orchards might be transmitted from one tree to another by the wind, but proof was not at hand before to show that the insects could be carried such a distance as this."

CONSTITUTIONAL IMMORALITY

That persons exist, not insane nor otherwise abnormal, who simply are unable to refrain from crime because of defective nervous organization, is asserted by Dr. Paul E. Bowers, physician in charge at the Indiana State Prison, in a paper read at a recent convention of alienists and neurologists, and printed in *International Clinics* (Vol. 4, Series 23, 1913). Morality and character, Dr. Bowers holds, are functions of the brain, like memory or imagination; and the moral sense, while the last of the psychic functions to be developed, is the first to be confused or disordered by mental disease. Such disorder has been termed "moral insanity," or "moral imbecility," but Dr. Bowers prefers the name at the head of this article. He writes:

"THERE ARE PERSONS WHO CAN NOT REFRAIN FROM CRIME."

Dr. Paul E. Bowers, physician of the Indiana State Prison, finds that some are so constitutionally predisposed to crime that it challenges the belief in the free will of man.

> "A vast wealth of clinical material of psychiatric nature is going to waste in our penal institutions because of a lack of scientific curiosity on the part of well-qualified investigators. Among the interesting and intricate problems met with in prisons and reformatories is the subject of constitutional immorality, the obscure and difficult pathology of which offers a most inviting field for study and research to the alienist and criminologist. The idea that some individuals are immoral because of constitutional defect of the neural organism is most repugnant, as it seems to challenge the traditional belief in man's free will, and this is especially true of those unfamiliar with mental diseases. Yet we who have delinquent individuals within our care and custody know that there are persons who can not refrain from crime because of their degenerate organizations, which predispose and impel them to immoral and illegal acts. . . . . . .
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> "The operation of the indeterminate laws which are so generally in force separate the accidental and occasional criminals from those who are constitutionally immoral. The first class is composed of those persons who have strayed from the paths of moral and legal rectitude while under the strain of some unfortunate circumstance which provokes an outburst of passion. . . . These persons regain their former standing in civil life, and forget their crimes, which were merely solitary and incidental experiences in their lives. The constitutionally immoral serve sentence after sentence, are paroled again and again to the best of environments, but they can not be kept out of prisons, toward which they gravitate, irresistibly drawn to them by inherent defects in their constitutions.
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> "These unfortunate moral defectives we generally find to be burdened with an evil heredity, a harsh, unrelenting tyranny of ancestral defect. Many of them are ignorant, and do not rise above the level of the feeble-minded; in marked contrast, others are highly educated persons who assent to general propositions concerning right and wrong, and frequently delight to discuss moral customs and laws in order to exploit their casuistic and argumentative powers, but to them the concrete application of moral or legal restraint is a hardship which they can not understand."

Constitutionally wicked persons, Dr. Bowers believes, may be suffering from defects of three kinds—of the intellect, the will, or the emotions. Those who have intellectual defects fail to understand their moral and legal relationships with their fellows; those who have defective wills know right from wrong, but are unable to restrain criminal inclinations; those with emotional defects may suffer from the abnormal development of anger or jealousy or they may be emotionally underdeveloped, which results in coldness and cruelty. Dr. Bowers lists three kinds of defective volitions—the "explosive" will, with its "hair-trigger" temperament; exaggerated impulses; and inability to will. Persons suffering from any of these defects are "constitutionally immoral." It should be noted that Dr. Bowers does not advise us to cease regarding these persons as criminals; he does not classify them as "insane," and he believes that they should not be set free, but permanently secluded from their fellows. We read:

> "The specific treatment of the constitutionally immoral is very difficult for various reasons. Our prison populations are heterogeneous masses composed of insane criminals, epileptic criminals, feeble-minded criminals, habitual criminals, occasional criminals, and criminals by passion, and they are all subject to the same discipline and treatment. Now it is the crime that regulates the term of imprisonment, and not the needs of the criminal. The imbecile offender is condemned to the same rigors of the law as is the educated man when convicted of the same statutory offense. Our courts are exceedingly loath to recognize constitutional moral defectiveness lest it weaken our methods of dispensing justice, and thereby jeopardize the safety of society. Physicians will, no doubt, at some time in the future be asked to give to our criminal courts such data concerning the prisoner's physical and mental status as will lead to a more scientific dispensation of equity. There is no need, however, that our courts become medical clinics, and never should medicine attempt to usurp the prerogative of the law. The proper scientific classification of the prisoners is too ideal to be obtained under the present-day administration of penal institutions.
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> "Several methods of treatment have been offered for the morally insane, but none as yet has passed the limits of the experimental stage. These may be briefly mentioned.
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> "Why should not the born criminal remain in prison so long as he is dangerous to society? We do not release the violent and dangerous insane from hospitals merely because they have been detained there a number of years; then why should we release the instinctive criminal to practise his criminal acts upon the public? We quarantine smallpox, and we exile the leper; then why should we not isolate the incurable moral defectives who disseminate dangerous moral contagion?"

VEGETABLE SOAP—In western Kansas, according to a recent press bulletin of the United States Forest Service, settlers are cutting and marketing soapweed, or Spanish bayonet, to supply the demands of soap-manufacturers. We read:

> "There are various plants in the Southwest locally known as soapweed, called *amole* by the Mexicans, but the one gathered by the Kansas farmers, technically known as *Yucca bacata*, a species with exceptionally large fruits, is the most used. The soap-manufacturers, however, utilize the tops or the roots. Manufacturers are paying $8 a ton for the plant at the railway stations, while the estimated cost of cutting, drying, baling, and hauling ranges from $5 to $6, depending upon the distance to the railroad. Since a man can ordinarily get out a ton a day, the gathering of the soapweed affords an opportunity to secure a fair day's wages at a time when other ranch activities are not pressing. After cutting, the soapweed is allowed to dry from sixty to ninety days, and then is baled up in the ordinary broom-corn baling machine.
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> "For a long time this weed has been made into a soapy decoction which the Indian and Mexican women have used, particularly for washing their hair, for which purpose it is considered especially suited, since it contains no alkali. Present-day soap-manufacturers use it for toilet and wool soaps. Its qualities have been known for a long time, but the harvesting of soapweed is just now becoming commercially important.
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> "The industry is now operating on lands adjacent to the

Kansas national forest, and it is expected that the demand will soon spread to that forest, some portions of which bear an abundant supply of the plant. There is a plentiful supply of it throughout southern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

"Forest officers have considered this weed a nuisance, since it is the nature of the plant to spread over extensive areas and kill off other vegetation. It is particularly a pest on stock ranges. In line with its policy of range improvement, the Government is anxious to rid the forage areas of all such injurious plants, and it is the hope of the forest officers that the commercial demand for soapweed will soon reach such proportions that it will not only take an otherwise useless product, but also will eradicate it from areas which could be utilized to better advantage for the supplying of forage to cattle and sheep."

WHAT IS GRAVITY?

THAT DOUBT still shrouds the most common and universal fact of the material world—the attraction of matter by matter—is doubtless to be reckoned the chief reproach of science. In an article in *Harper's Magazine* (New York, April), Sir Oliver Lodge sums up some of the chief attempts to account for gravitation. Curiously, nearly all of these depend on the assumption of some property, not in the matter which manifests the phenomenon, but in the space around it. The older philosophers were content to say that matter gravitates because it attracts and is attracted by all other matter—which reminds one of the explanation of Molière's physician—"opium puts one to sleep, because it has a sleepifying property." But the corpuscles, vibrations, and tensions with which the modern explainers fill space are not much more satisfactory. Says Sir Oliver:

"Attempts to explain or discover the cause of gravitation have been numerous, and, while most of them are worthless, a few are ingenious and some important.

"The best known is that of Le Sage, of Geneva, published in 1818, wherein gravity is supposed to be explained by a bombardment of extravagantly minute corpuscles rushing through space and battering masses together.

"It may seem strange that such a hypothesis can possibly account for the apparent attraction of bodies; but it does, up to a certain point. It gives the law of inverse square and corresponds with other facts, but the difficulty is to show that the force would be proportional to the mass of the body and independent of its state of aggregation. Indeed, on this theory it would seem plausible that a flat body exposed edgeways to the stream should be differently affected from one exposing its full face; so that a plate on its edge might be expected to weigh less than when it lies flat—a thing never yet observed, nor likely to be observed, however precisely the weighing is done.

"It is just the way in which screening has to be worked out which constitutes the weak point of this theory. Bodies must screen one another to some extent in order to be beaten together by the bombardment of their exposed sides; but on the other hand, bodies must screen one another very little, else other bodies in their neighborhood or between them would not be acted on, for they would be in a gravity shadow. . . . This is a fundamental difficulty, only partially surmounted by the admitted extreme porosity of matter to small enough corpuscles; and it seems fatal to every modification of Le Sage's theory."

To show how seriously the difficulty of explaining gravity has been felt by natural philosophers, and to what strange lengths they have been prepared to go in order to get a clue, Sir Oliver instances Lord Kelvin's theory, wherein he showed that if material bodies were immersed in an ocean of incompressible fluid, which fluid they kept on generating and emitting at a steady rate dependent on their mass, the surplus constantly flowing off to infinity; or, conversely, if they were always absorbing and annihilating a similar fluid which was continually being supplied from infinity for their consumption—then, in either case they would be attracted precisely as the law of gravity requires; whereas if one body generated and another absorbed the fluid, they would repel one another. This is an interesting mathematical curiosity, but Sir Oliver does not consider that creation and annihilation of fluid is a legitimate physical conception. He goes on:

"Another attempt which has attracted a good deal of attention, and which is, on the face of it, more plausible, seeks to explain gravitation by waves in a medium. Robert Hooke, living in the Newtonian period, initiated this idea, because he found that bodies floating on the surface of water were gradually drawn toward a wave-center of disturbance. Many experimenters have noticed that a tuning-fork in vibration can attract pieces of paper. Lord Kelvin has investigated this also and has shown generally that wherever the motion of a fluid is greatest there the pressure is least. . . . In illustration of this action it will be found that blowing vigorously with the mouth quite close to a flat piece of paper tends to lift or attract the paper or make it adhere to the mouth. Blowing through a tube ending in a flat disk, something like a stethoscope, shows the effect much better. Any one who protrudes the lips and tries to blow away a piece of paper held lightly against them will fail, until the distance is allowed to become great enough for the impetus of the wind to overcome the diminished pressure. There is a vibratory theory of gravitation extant, therefore; and it is sometimes illustrated experimentally by small hollow chambers, like elastic capsules, immersed in water and kept rapidly pulsating by means of tubes connected with a rapidly alternating pump.

"But to me it appears that vibration is not a sufficiently fundamental and unalterable property of matter to constitute a likely explanation of so extraordinarily fixt and permanent an effect as gravitation: that must surely depend on something constitutional and deeply imbedded in the very existence of the ultimate unit of matter.

"So we are driven back to the idea of a tension in the ether, set up at the moment when an electron came into existence! But how an electron can be brought into existence, or what an electron is, we do not know, tho we may not always remain ignorant. Newton himself, however, perceived that such a tension—if it could be deduced as an inseparable consequence of matter, or if its existence could be otherwise demonstrated—would do what was wanted. . . . . . .

"The problem is just as biting now, . . . and perhaps its difficulty is intensified rather than alleviated by the enormously stronger electric attractions and repulsions which are now known to occur between electrons and between electrically charged atoms—the latter being the forces of chemical affinity. For between the smallest material units the electric attraction is, so to speak, infinitely stronger than any gravitation attraction; we are not really sure that electrons gravitate at all. Their gravitation, if it exists—as I think it probably does—must be the merest residues, some irreducible minimum which characterizes all without regard to sign.

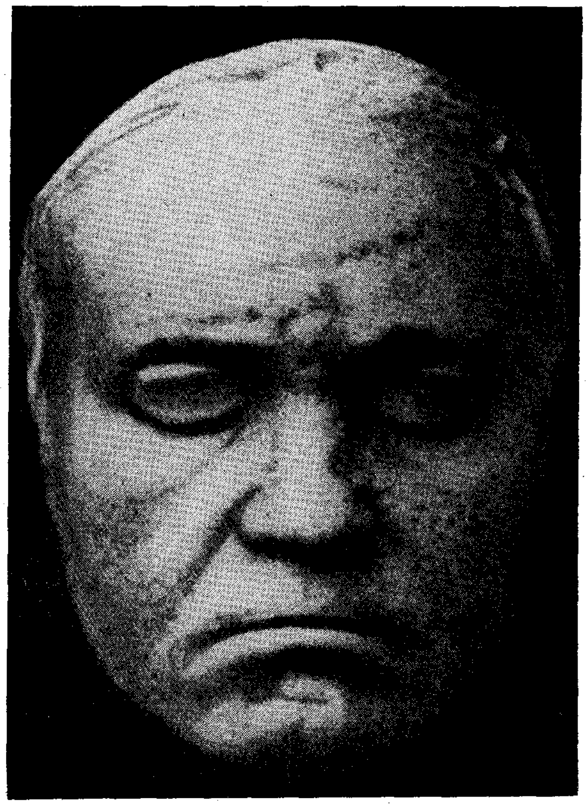
"It is singular that there is no known gravitational repulsion, that it is all attraction: that there is not a principle of 'levity' as well as a principle of 'gravity'! Some have surmised that in the course of ages all the matter which repelled our kind has absented itself and gone into the uttermost parts of infinity. But surely some might have been mechanically entangled or entrapt for our edification. Most likely, however, no such general repulsion exists. Electrical repulsion exists, of course—an electrostatic force depending on the first power of electrostatic charge, and therefore depending on the sign of that charge—but in addition to this large effect there may be a minute residue or surplus depending on some even power of the charge, a residue excessively, hopelessly minute.

"We can reckon that the gravitational force between two electrons, at any distance apart, is to their electrical attraction or repulsion at the same distance in the ratio of 1 to 1,000,000,000,000,000, the numbers of ciphers in the denominator of this fraction being fifteen. Yet if such an almost infinitesimal but unalterable uniform constant residue of stress should ever be shown to be produced in the ether by the very existence of the singularity in it which we call an electron—or whatever the unit of matter may turn out to be—then the whole business of astronomy can be worked, and the gigantic forces between sun and planets will be accounted for. For electrical forces, however relatively enormous, cancel out in the aggregate because they are of opposite sign; but the ridiculously small gravitational residue goes on piling itself up—nothing interfering with it or diminishing any part of it—until the mutual force of planetary gravitational attraction becomes millions of millions of tons."

LETTERS AND ART

PHRENOLOGY OF THE MUSICAL GENIUS

Derision is usually meted out to the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, who taught that the various faculties of the brain are to be located and measured by the shape and prominence of the various parts of the skull. The brain, according to phrenologists, is a composite organ, and its many parts or cones are the sources of mental and sentimental as well as of sensual excitement. The Austrian Government laid a ban on the lectures of the Vienna physician Gall, whose pupil Spurzheim did a great deal to propagate what has since their time been considered in the same light as a mathematical astronomer considers astrology. Yet so modern an authority in nervopathology as Lombroso holds that a man's character and ability may be largely judged from the shape of his head and features. In his works on criminology the great Italian physiologist dwells with emphasis on the size, shape, and position of the human ear as indicating the moral and intellectual condition of those he examines. The most recent explorer of the mysterious links and conformities which bind together body and mind is Dr. Paul Sohn, who has paid especial attention to the effect of great spiritual and mental gifts upon the formation of the skull, or, it may be, the effect of skull formation on the brain development of the individual.



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THE TYPICAL MUSICAL HEAD.

This death-mask of Beethoven, according to Dr. Sohn, illustrates the horizontal breadth of forehead, the broad nose and chin, and the wide and mobile mouth that characterize the heads of musicians, no matter what their nationality.

All great musicians, without respect to their race or nationality, have heads of a certain similarity in shape and conformation, writes this eminent phrenologist of Charlottenburg, in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart). He believes that what he calls the "sound-center" of the brain has a great influence in modeling the shape of the skull, and in support of this view he points to the similarity between the head formation of Richard Wagner, Robert Schumann, Beethoven, and Richard Strauss, remarking:

> "So startling a similarity between the head outline of these men can not be accidental. It must point to some principle in the conformation of the musical head. The typical musical head is of course that of Beethoven, in which this puzzling type presents the clearest evidence of its musical significance. We are forced to the conclusion that musical heads from the most widely separated countries are formed on the same type, and it is impossible to consider the head of one musical genius without finding that it has an absolute resemblance to the heads of all musical geniuses."

Dr. Sohn comes to the conclusion that the main characteristic of the musical head and face is the horizontal breadth. He says that the eyes always bear a separated, dreamy expression, that the nose is broad, that the mouth is wide and mobile, that the chin is also broad. Such abnormalities he traces to the predominance of the "sound-center," and adds:

> "These heads, from an artistic point of view, are not beautiful; even the Titanic head of Beethoven is deficient in this respect. The whole of its conformation is too destitute of proportion and too different from the model of classic beauty to be so considered."

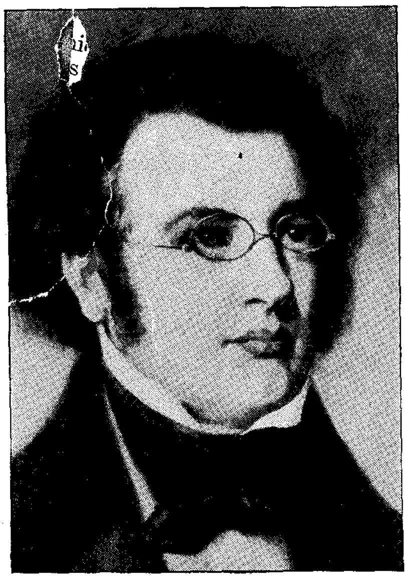
We are assured that in the physical conformation of his head and face the musician is a monstrosity; and the writer compares the musical head and countenance to that of the lion or the sphinx. Musicians, he says, are absolute slaves to their sense of sound, and it is this that renders them so nervous and excitable. He goes on to say:

> "The main feature of the musical intellect is that mental excitement seeks a different outlet than in the case of ordinary men. The motive principle of the musician's life is in the sound-center of the brain. Musicians possess a means of self-expression different from that of other men. Their language is music. They jeer out of their sound-center. They weep from their sound-center—all that they do, all that they live, is motived by their sound-center."

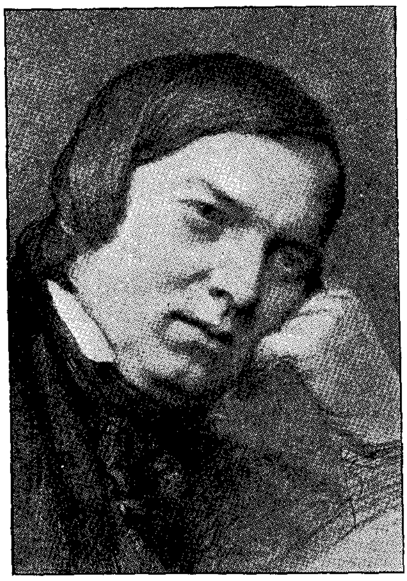
This learned specialist maintains that the sound-center of the brain, expanding itself gradually, forms the skull and the features of the face in such a way that the great musician becomes an eccentric, abnormal, and sometimes fantastic creature whose physical conformation as well as his mental attitude separate him from his fellows. Yet the writer is careful to direct our attention to the fact that musical genius does not imply degeneracy. To quote his words:

> "The whole body of the musician is very differently formed from that of mere neuropaths. There is very little trace of degeneracy to be found even in the shape of his ears. Among the many profile portraits of musicians before me, some of them exceedingly ugly, I have come upon none in which there were any evidences of degeneration."

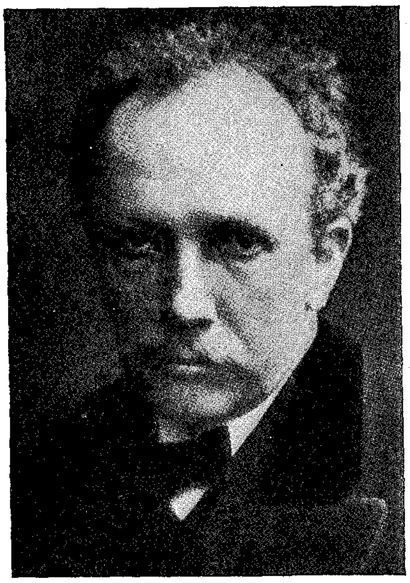
The ear of the musician, Dr. Sohn tells us, is not small and aristocratic, but large, altho not heavy or coarse in conformation. He adds that musical genius is really the result of atavism, and points to a time when mankind communicated their ideas to each other by means of more or less inarticulate sounds, so there is a certain primitive barbarity in the conformation of the musical type. The overhanging brow of Beethoven, the luster of the eyes, the breadth and strength of the hand, far removed from the effeminacy of aristocratic fineness, make it quite certain that musical genius is atavistic. It is really a



FRANZ P. SCHUBERT.



ROBERT SCHUMANN.



RICHARD STRAUSS.

heritage derived from the time when human expression of emotion was wordless and confined to gesture, mimicry, dance, and song.—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

BERNARD SHAW'S SHYNESS

THE SUGGESTION that shyness and intellectual humility must be numbered among Bernard Shaw's "most notable characteristics" will probably come as somewhat of a surprize even to the most ardent devotees of this brilliant and aggressive writer. Yet that the author of "The Irrational Knot" and "Man and Superman" is both shy and humble is not merely suggested, but confidently asserted, by a writer in the London *Chronicle*, who completes his list of Mr. Shaw's dominant characteristics with courage, industry, and generosity. Of his shyness we read:

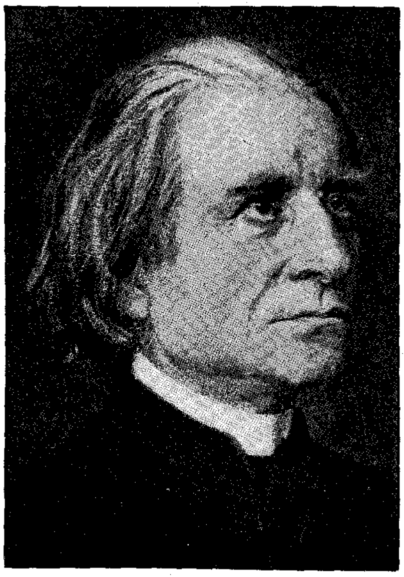
"My assertion that Mr. Shaw is a shy man may excite laughter, but it is a true one. I have seen him blush on entering a room full of strangers. When he greets you there is a certain hesitation in his manner, as if he were anxious to run away and hide. When he is in a crowded place, he seeks some obscure seat, and remains there until it is time to go home."

Mr. Shaw, we are assured, "can talk entertainingly on occasions," but in the main "he reserves his conversation for his plays," and,

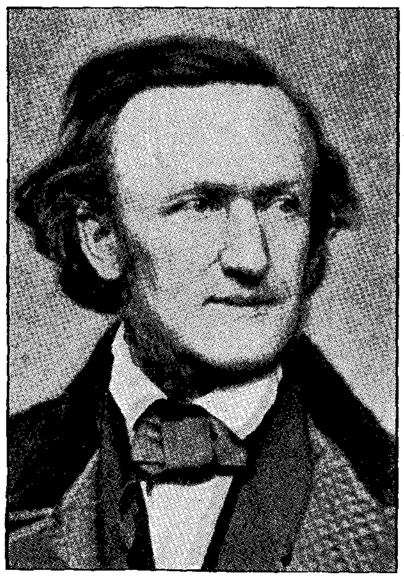
"It is this fact, as much as any, which shows that he is a shy man. The talk is there, but he is too hesitant to say it, so he writes it. The good talker is a man without reserve. He must denude himself of reticence, and he must hold his auditors in contempt. It is essential that the brilliant conversationalist should be an arrogant man, that he should take up the position of one who is not arguing with you, but is a-telling of you, and he can only do this by assuming, rightly or wrongly, that the views of those who listen to him are negligible. Mr. Shaw might like to monopolize speech, but he is too shy to do so. It is possible that he might like to take up the 'I am a clever man' attitude in private life, but the very nervousness which makes him do it in public probably prevents him from doing it in private."

As to his humility, that, we learn, "becomes more apparent as he grows older." Further:

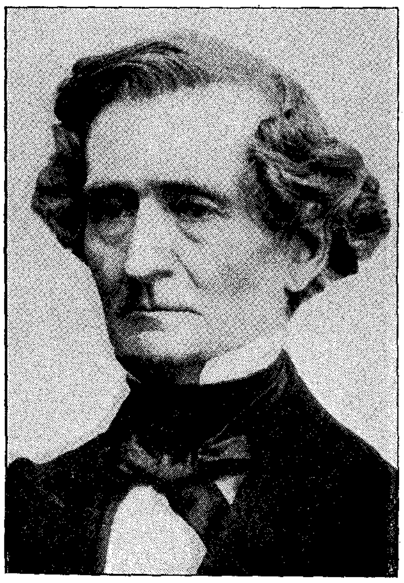
"When he argued with Mr. Belloc about the Servile State,



FRANZ LISZT.



RICHARD WAGNER.



HECTOR BERLIOZ.

The six great composers pictured on this page all illustrate the peculiar conformation of the head that Dr. Sohn describes as characteristic of the musician. The "primitive barbarity" of this conformation suggests the theory that "musical genius is the result of atavism."

MUSICAL HEADS.

he stood up and said, 'I am a servant.' The bigger a man is the more willing he is to serve. It is the newly freed slave who is most perturbed about his rights. It is the bondman who wants to do what he likes. The man who has made himself free of all men is always willing to stand aside or to say, 'I am a servant.' It is so with Mr. Shaw. His career is full of service to one cause or another. He has addrest big crowds and little crowds, done big work and donkey work, submitted willingly to the drudgery of committees and campaigning for the sake of Socialism at times when the call of his own work was insistent. He has worked and spoken for little men, and been content with a second place while they had the first. His industry is terrifying; his generosity is astonishing. No man has ever seen his name in a list of subscribers to charity, but there are dozens of men in England, poor workers for art, who have been helped by him. His chivalry and loyalty are quixotic; he will fight for a friend far more keenly almost than the friend will fight for himself. He pays tribute to men frequently far in excess of their deserts, and gives advice and assistance to those who need them even at inconvenience to himself."

SCIENCE CRIPPLING LITERATURE

WHILE ACRES OF PRINT have been written about the supposed conflict between science and religion, the idea that the future of art and literature is involved in this war is a new one. Curiously enough, the writer to call our attention to this antagonism is John Burroughs, whose own works reveal a most happy blending of the literary and the scientific spirit. Writing in *The North American Review* for March, Mr. Burroughs states the case briefly as follows:

> "The habit of mind begotten by the contemplation of nature, and by our emotional intercourse with her, is in many ways at enmity with the habit of mind begotten by the scientific study of nature. The former has given us literature, art, religion; out of the latter has come our material civilization. Out of it has also come our enlarged conception of the physical universe, and a true insight as to our relations with it, albeit this gain seems to have been purchased, more or less, at the expense of that state of mind that in the past has given us the great poets and prophets and religious teachers and inspirers."

In fact, the scientific spirit is "almost fatal" to literature, art, and religion, Mr. Burroughs contends, "at least so far as it banishes mystery and illusion, and checks or inhibits our anthropomorphic tendencies." For

> "Literature and art have their genesis in love, joy, admiration, speculation, and not in the exact knowledge which is the foundation of science. Our creative faculties may profit by exact knowledge of material things, but they can hardly be inspired by it. Inspiration is from within, but scientific knowledge is from without."

Mr. Burroughs concedes that in so far as scientific knowledge gives us a wider and truer conception of the material universe, "it ought to be the friend and benefactor of literature and art," since "our best growth is attained when we match knowledge with love, insight with reverence, understanding with sympathy and enjoyment." But

> "Fear, superstition, misconception, have played a great part in the literature and religion of the past; they have given it reality, picturesqueness, and power; it remains to be seen if love, knowledge, democracy, and human brotherhood can do as well."

Science dehumanizes nature, while "literature reverses this process and humanizes everything it looks upon." Hence

> "For science to be anthropomorphic is to cease to be science; and for literature to be anything else is to fail as literature. Accordingly, the poet is poet by virtue of his power to make himself the center and focus of the things about him, but the scientific mind is such by virtue of its power to emancipate itself from human and personal consideration and rest with the naked fact. There is no art without the play of personality, and there is no science till we have escaped from personality, and from all forms of the anthropomorphism that doth so easily beset us. It is not that science restricts the imagination; it is that it sterilizes nature, so to speak, reducing it to inorganic or non-human elements. This is why the world, as science sees it, is to so many minds a dead world."

The superstitious ages, the ages of religious wars and persecutions, Mr. Burroughs goes on to say, were the ages when man's humanization of nature was at its height; "and they were the ages of the great literature and art, because, as we have seen, these things thrive best in such an atmosphere." This is the price of progress, as Mr. Burroughs sees it:

> "As practical beings with need of food, shelter, transportation, we have to deal with the facts within the sphere of physical science; as social, moral, and esthetic beings, we live in the super-scientific world. Our house of life has upper stories that look off to the sky and the stars. We are less as men than our fathers, have less power of character, but are more as tools and vehicles of the scientific intellect.
>
> "Man lives in his emotions, his hopes and fears, his loves and sympathies, his predilections and his affinities, more than in his reason. Hence, as we have more and more science, we must have less and less great literature; less and less religion, less and less war; less and less racial and political antagonisms; more and more freedom and fellowship in all fields and with all peoples."

THE UNKNOWN WRITER AND THE UNKNOWING EDITOR

MANY A YOUNG WRITER who feels that his manuscripts have been unjustly rejected will doubtless find comfort in Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison's contribution to the perennial controversy which, the New York *Sun* predicts, "will never reach the court of last appeal." It is conceded that every editor of a fiction magazine is eagerly on the lookout for the new writer of genius, and that the reading public shares this eagerness. It is not by chance, as Mr. Harrison remarks, that "the most widely bought magazine in the world to-day is that one which has shown the greatest genius in the discovery of the meritorious unknown." Then why is it that many a writer has had his earliest and often his best work persistently rejected in the days of his obscurity, and has lived to see the same editors bidding against one another for the privilege of publishing these same once-despised stories? Before entering the witness-box with the story of his own experiences, Mr. Harrison quotes some explanations offered in an issue of *The Bookman* of several years ago. These explanations come from two sides of the fence. Thus, according to those on the outside trying to get in, good stories signed with unknown names are so often rejected because:

1. Editors lack a reasonable faculty of discrimination.
2. Editors have prostrated themselves before the wooden idol of Big Names.
3. Editors have made arbitrary and prohibitive rules as to length, subject, endings, and so forth.

According to the editors, however, the reasons why an occasional manuscript of merit is rejected are as follows:

1. The editor has lately bought other fiction manuscripts of similar intrinsic character.
2. The editor is overstocked with fiction manuscripts of all characters.
3. The story, tho meritorious, is unsuited to the policy of the editor's particular magazine.

After reviewing his own adventures with editors for light on this contentious question, Mr. Harrison finds himself inclining to the theory that "the editor sometimes lacks the reasonable faculty of discrimination." What his own adventures were he thus relates in the April number of *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston):

"In the month of December, 1910, I found myself with two book-manuscripts accepted for publication. One of these manuscripts was an old story, begun five years earlier and much toiled over, which was to accomplish little except the painful cutting of my literary teeth. The other was 'Queed,' then lately finished. Publication being still far off, no funds were coming into the till; and it is well known that the hoardings of a retired newspaper man are not indefinitely elastic. At this time, I had acquired considerable experience, over and above the two book-manuscripts. I had been writing fiction in leisure hours since my twentieth year, in which year I sold my first story for money; and in the decade following, tho my output was much circumscribed by the necessities of earning a living, I had sold not fewer than a dozen or fifteen stories to magazines of good standing, out of perhaps twice as many written. So now, fortified by the publisher's cordial commendation of my latest work, I readdrest myself to the writing of short stories with positive expectations of results.

HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON,

Who finds a simple solution of the mysterious rejection of meritorious manuscripts in the theory that "the editor sometimes lacks the reasonable faculty of discrimination."

"It very soon developed that I had reckoned entirely without my host. I discovered that I was not competent to earn my living by writing short stories: the reason being that the editors would not buy them. In the months between November, 1910, and May, 1911, I wrote and sent out, I find, eleven stories; and of these but three found acceptance anywhere—one going to a magazine of the second rate, and another, oddly enough, winning a prize in a 'blind' contest among some 15,000 manuscripts. But speaking in the large, I could not sell my stories. Few seemed to find them meritorious at all; throughout that winter of 1911 they were going begging the rounds of the leading magazine offices of the country. And by chance it was just at this time—namely in January, 1911, when I had not as yet sold a single story—that I read the first of the *Bookman* articles, and learned that there was a short-story famine abroad in the land.

"The situation was calculated to interest me, economically and otherwise. Here was a story famine going on on one side of the wall; here was I, on the other side, staying out of bed to produce stories, the best and likeliest I could; and there, thirdly, were the editors, obviously preferring starvation to the consumption of my wares."

Then he goes on to tell how the sudden success of "Queed" brought about an equally sudden change in the attitude of the editors toward his short stories:

"My book 'Queed,' which I had finally completed in August, 1910, was published on the 6th of May, 1911. On the eleventh day of May, 1911, a distinguished editor in New York wrote to me expressing his pleasure in discovering a new writer, and desiring to know if I did not have some stories on hand. I did have some stories on hand: five of them I had but lately offered to him, and received back again, each with a printed slip bearing the editor's own signature in facsimile. So I pointed out these facts to my admirer, saying that, while I hoped to learn more and more about story-writing as I grew older, I could not feel that I had improved much since the preceding week, when one of my latest stories, as good as I knew how to make it, had been rejected by him without any signs of approbation.

"Meanwhile, the slight lack of unity and coherence in its interior administration had been discovered in the magazine office; and I had a second letter from the editor, and then a third, suggesting that I should send back my rejected stories in order that he might determine whether or not he had a joke on his (anonymous) assistants. But I could not see, nor did he prove able to tell me, why, assuming that success had given my stories a sudden new merit, I should share these fruits of success with one who had so consistently declined to help me make it. So we parted, friendly. . . . . . .

"My experience with a second magazine was much more illuminating. This magazine had actually accepted a story of mine in earlier days, underpaying me for it, I regret to report, after two months' wait. This was deemed by me to constitute an unusually favorable basis for further relations; so in September, 1911, I yielded to the blandishments of the editor—certainly one of the best known in America—and sent him three of my old stories, which he duly bought and published. Later, in asking for more, this editor wrote me that my stories, on publication in his magazine, had been 'tremendously successful.' Yet in the year before, he (or his assistants) had rejected one of these very stories, together with several others not, I think, inferior. I naturally wondered why, if my 1911 stories were of a sort calculated to make a tremendous success (as he said), he had not more clearly perceived these possibilities in 1911, when such perception would have been more valuable to both of us.

"I asked the editor why this was, and I must say for him that he, alone among his peers, honestly and manfully set to work to resolve my doubts. And, because he was honest and manful, he did resolve them, fairly meeting the question. He wrote me in these words:

"'I think I can tell you why *editors so frequently reject the earlier and often the best work of writers* [italics mine]; it is because any new writer who sends in first-class work sends in work that is very different from what editors are used to. That is the reason Kipling's work was rejected by the ——s, when he brought his great body of books from India.'

"It was not easy indeed for me to think of myself as a writer of such bold and original genius that my merits went singing high over the editors' heads. Nevertheless, I felt, and I feel, that I was here laying hands upon a truth of the first interest to our inquiry."

A third editor wrote that he had read "with a great deal of pleasure and envy" certain stories of Mr. Harrison's appearing in another magazine. But when reminded that he had himself rejected three of these very stories in the preceding year he answered somewhat stiffly that he may have been overstocked with fiction at that time, or that his readers may have been lacking in judgment. As a matter of fact, the rejection slips were signed with his own initials.

Mr. Harrison concludes with a constructive suggestion. Pointing out that in other businesses the buyer is generally a competent and well-paid employee, he asks why the buyers for magazines should not be specialists in the true sense also. On this point he says:

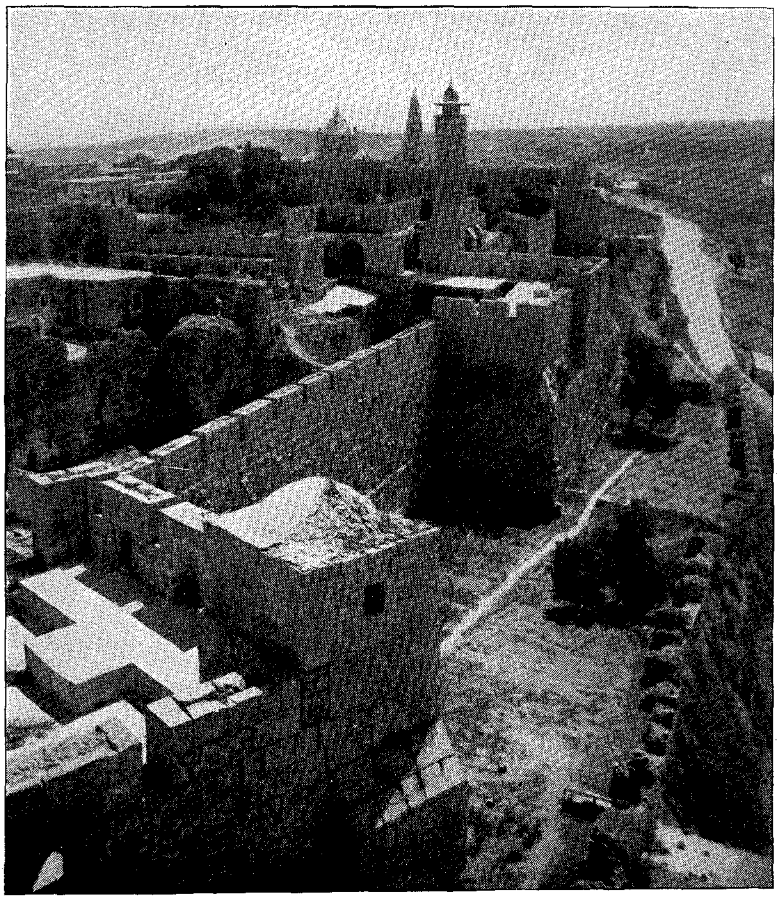
"A magazine being, not an eleemosynary patron of the arts, but a business institution conducted for profit, its proper task, on the whole, is to supply what the public wants; and it is quite true that nobody on earth really knows what the public wants. But at least we can say that one trained man intuitively comes a little nearer to the priceless secret than another. One possesses a little more imagination than his brother, a little wider outlook and greater sensitiveness, a somewhat broader ability to enter into the tastes and feelings of people far other than himself. This trained man, having large and sound standards within himself, would make a more discriminating editor than his colleague. And if he would be a more expensive man, he would yet not be so expensive in the long run as his cheaper rival. In most businesses the importance of the buyer is fully recognized and rewarded; the buyers of manuscript are exceptions to an established principle in being, I believe, for the most part small-salaried men. It would seem that the magazine owner might do well to hold to the rule that goods well bought are half sold, rather than seek to economize at the source and origin of all his profits.

"This more sensitive buyer of manuscript, free of the limitations and prepossessions of his narrower brother, would undoubtedly see merit sometimes where another would see nothing but an 'unhappy ending,' or three thousand words too long. And this merit—whether mathematically four-square with his so-called policy or not—would please him instinctively, and he would jump at the opportunity of encouraging and developing it."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

JERUSALEM "DELIVERED" TO IMPROVEMENTS

DEMOLITION AGAIN THREATENS the historic walls of Jerusalem, press reports state, altho the assault this time is not to be made by a hostile army, but by house-wreckers, and we read that the walls "are now being offered for sale as building material." This is only one feature of the modernization, as it is called, of the hallowed city, which is ascribed to "the return of the Jews in great numbers to the home of their ancestors," so that now there is "a greater Jerusalem without the walls than within." With the increase of population has arisen the demand for such improvements as a new water-system, electric street-lights, and trolley-cars, which, we are informed, will surround the city in a belt line and serve among other uses to carry tourists to "the reputed site of Calvary, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives, the tomb of Hiram, King of Tyre." By trolley also from the Jaffa Gate one will be able to reach Bethlehem in half an hour. As an additional sign of the new day we read that telephones have been in service for more than a year in Jerusalem, which boasts furthermore an efficient police force, mounted on bicycles. This last innovation, says *Zion's Herald* (Methodist, Boston), "makes it certain that the man who now goes down from Jerusalem to Jericho will not fall among thieves," and it adds, considering in general the changes that are transforming the region:



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PART OF JERUSALEM'S THREATENED WALLS.

Altho these are not the walls of Biblical times, but a later structure begun by a Mohammedan conqueror in the 13th century, there is a strong sentiment against their proposed demolition and sale as building material.

> "All this promises the early fulfilment of the ancient prophecy. But more than these things is the assurance given by the great advance which agriculture is making in the region surrounding the ancient city. Even the most recent of travelers in the Holy Land tell us of seeing the ancient threshing-floors, whereon the patient oxen tread out the grain. And they tell, too, of the system of winnowing the grain, so like to that described in the Scriptures. But to-day is heard in the fields of Palestine the rattle of American mowing- and reaping-machines. The people, too, have learned wisdom from the people of far-off California, and irrigating ditches run from row to row of the trees in the orange- and olive-groves. Motor-boats are on the River Jordan and cleave the waveless waters of the Dead Sea. The apostles threw their lines and caught fish in the Sea of Galilee, and so do the modern dwellers upon its shores; and very soon, we are told, a factory for the packing of fish is to be built, to put up and send out the product to the world. Steam railways, too, are penetrating this ancient region, and the shriek of the locomotive is already heard in the valley of Jehoshaphat and on the plain of Esdraelon. Nazareth and Damascus will soon be near neighbors to Jerusalem and Joppa.
>
> "All this is to come to the Holy City in the near future, but much more will come when the new crusade shall lift from these people the foot of the Turk. Then, indeed, will the bright new day dawn in Palestine."

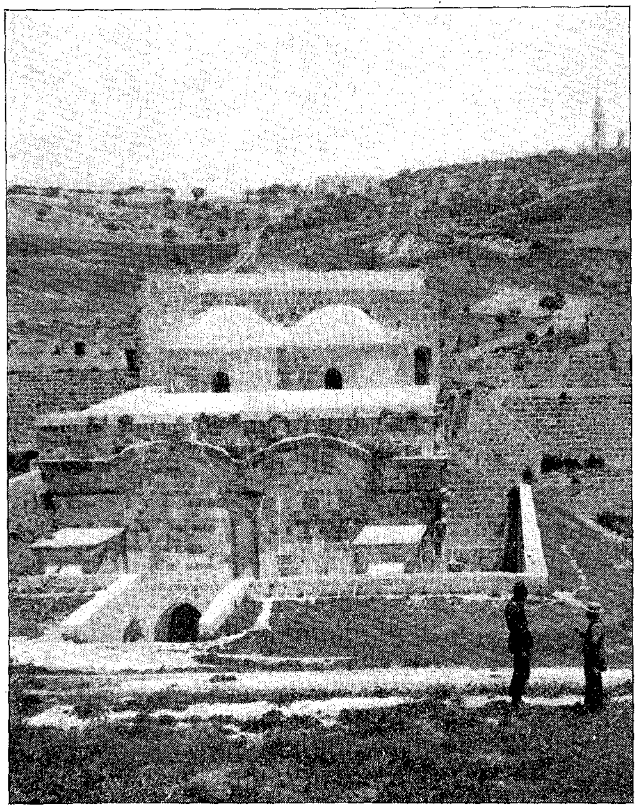
While admitting the necessity for modern improvements in the matter of sanitation, trolley-lines, and so forth, the rumored destruction of the city's walls elicits some expressions of regret. On this point the New York *Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal) remarks that it is unfortunate "the Government has not appreciated the historic value of its walls, which have a circumference of about three miles, and in some places rise to a height of over thirty-eight feet." *The Churchman* hopes that "the effort of some of the citizens to preserve portions of the wall will be successful," and in this connection states that "it has been suggested that David's Tower shall be protected from destruction and converted into an archeological museum." David's Tower, *The Outlook* reminds us, is perhaps the best known of the many towers that surmount the eight or ten gates in the walls. The most important of these gates, *The Outlook* adds, are the Jaffa and the Damascus Gates, while of the walls themselves it points out that:

> "These are not the walls of that Egyptian time when we first hear about Jerusalem. Nor are they the walls of the Hebrew time—of David and Solomon and later of Hezekiah, walls which have saved the city from the siege of Sennacherib, the Assyrian general, but which fell before the attacks of the Babylonians. In 445 B.C. Nehemiah—a good example of 'scientific efficiency'—rebuilt the walls in an incredibly short time. But Jerusalem was still to be often captured. When, for instance, Alexander the Great came the gates were opened to him, but he left the Jews in peaceful occupation. When Ptolemy came, he partly demolished the walls. They were further destroyed by the Greco-Syrian conqueror, Antiochus Epiphanes. The latter's oppression led to a Jewish revolt under the leadership of the Maccabees. Herod the Great restored the walls; Titus demolished them; Hadrian rebuilt them; the Empress Eudoxia strength-

ened them; so did the Mohammedans from 637 A.D. to 1099, when Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem. Then nearly a century later came the wall-building by the Mohammedan conqueror Saladin, completed early in the sixteenth century by Solyman the Magnificent. The result is the walls as we know them."

It may be necessary, as the authorities claim, reflects *The Outlook*, to remove parts of the walls to permit modern improvements, "but why destroy all?" it asks, arguing that:

"The walls are picturesque; they contain memorials of earlier times; they offer opportunity for further discoveries. Hence it is not surprizing that the rumor of an offer by the authorities to sell the walls for building material should have called forth much adverse comment. This is specially noted in Jerusalem itself, where, so we are informed, a number of the foreign consuls have united in protest."



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THE SEALED GOLDEN GATE.

According to a tradition, this is the gate by which Christ entered Jerusalem on the first Palm Sunday. It is said to have been sealed by the Turks, hundreds of years later, as a precaution against his second coming.

BILLY SUNDAY UNDER FIRE

THE ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE of Billy Sunday for his triumphant conquest of Pittsburg and for the impression he made later in New York and Philadelphia, recently quoted in these pages, is fully matched by the comment of his adverse critics, some of whom are scandalized at his methods, some of whom deplore them, while others stand amazed at the spectacle and confess, as does the Boston *Congregationalist*, that "he is one of the most puzzling phenomena in the field of religious activity to-day." Yet the same paper quotes the statement of one of Mr. Sunday's converts that "it was like going through a sewer to be converted at his meetings, but it was worth going through in order to be changed." It is also to be noted in the controversy about "the baseball revivalist" that clerical commentators, even when professing the same beliefs, disagree among themselves. It was a Lutheran clergyman, in the previous article in these pages, who argued that Lutheran pastors should collaborate with Mr. Sunday—a thing they did not do in Pittsburg. Now we learn from *The Lutheran* (Lebanon, Pa.) that the Lutheran pastors of Baltimore, wholly disagreeing with such an idea, are resisting a clamorous demand of ministers of other denominations to have Billy Sunday come to that city because "they are not willing to have their methods and agencies disarranged and discredited for the doubtful fruits that are supposed to be gathered from a hurricane revival," and this paper approves their stand, maintaining that the Lutheran Church can neither commend nor imitate the ways of Billy Sunday. Similar is the viewpoint of the Protestant Episcopal *Churchman* (New York), which, in contradiction of its contributor, also quoted in the previous article, says that the Pittsburg clergy "who held aloof" from the Sunday evangelistic campaign "need not reproach themselves," and it adds:

"If sensationalism has its place in the preaching mission of the church, irreverence has none. Even the commonest and most coarse-grained of men has his reserves, his silences, his reticences, his secret altars to what is holy and worshipful in his life. Dr. Sunday refers to the church of God as his spiritual mother, and then proceeds to speak of the church in terms which, if applied to any mother, would lead the nearest stalwart member of the family to take him by the coat-collar and throw him downstairs. And worse than his misdirected zeal in this direction is his attitude toward Him whom Christians reverence as the Lord and Master of the world. 'This is the garden of Gethsemane,' remarks the evangelist. 'All the fellows are asleep. This group here (pointing to the *Times* and the *Tribune* men) is James and Luke. (*Sic.*) Fast asleep. Seen the Savior? Nothin' doing. Never suspicioned Him. Could ye not watch with me one hour? One of 'em wakes up and says: "What's the matter, Jesus? Are you hurt?"' And so on, until the Christian hearer turns away in sick disgust."

The judgment of a lay editor which coincides with the foregoing is exprest in the New York *Nation* in these words:

"Sunday has simply developed sensationalism in the *n*th power, and applied it to the work of saving souls. He is adrip with the slang of the slums. He claps Jehovah familiarly on the back. He puts a smear as of the barroom over the holy things. But countless thousands fight to hear him. He gets the crowd. And that is enough, even in religion! As he himself says, he 'hands out the goods,' he 'dopes it out for the Lord,' he pitches 'hot ones' to that 'smooth guy,' the devil. At last, religion has got its 'punch'!"

Another interesting point of view toward Billy Sunday's methods is reflected in the words of Rabbi Isaac Landman, who recently addrest a Philadelphia congregation on the subject of "frenzied revivals." Altho the Rabbi did not mention any name, he alluded at some length to a certain "picturesque revivalist," and many of his hearers, according to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, assumed this to be none other than Mr. Sunday. As Rabbi Landman sees it, one of the prime functions of religion is to teach self-control, and "the man who can be worked into a spiritual frenzy that will lead him to 'hit the sawdust trail' is just as likely to be shipped into a physical fury that will cause him to lose entire control of all his passions." We read further:

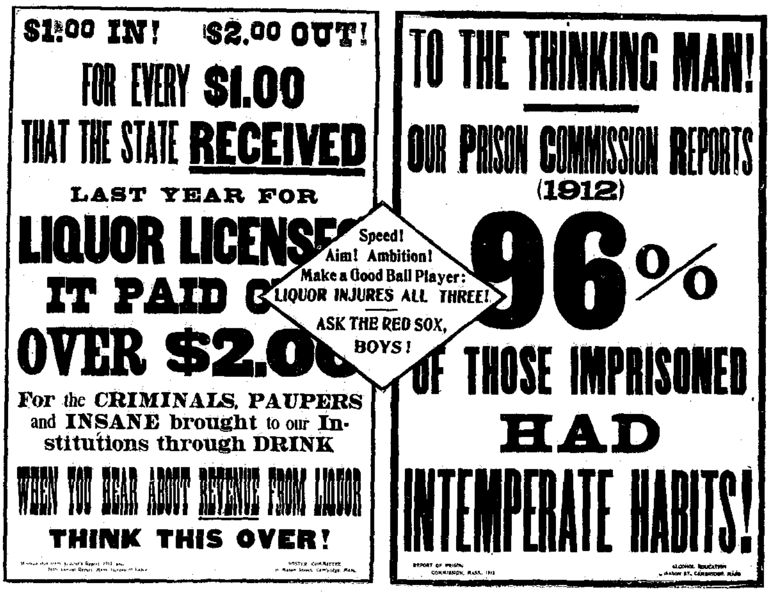
"Frenzied finance in commerce and frenzied legislation in government are on a par with frenzied revivals in religion.

"That a picturesque revivalist, with a splendid press-agent staff, who calls preachers a 'bunch of stiffs' to their faces, who coins striking, peppery phrases, who leaps and jumps and contorts himself like a dervish, who dispenses hell-fire to the rich and mighty, can attract great crowds is no miracle to any one who understands mob psychology. That he succeeds in working on the emotions of men, women, and girls until they rush 'to be saved,' is no proof of a sincere conversion to purer living, higher thinking, and closer attachment to God.

"What we need is not more frenzy and fury in religion, but more regular and purposeful detachment from the frenzy and fury of the stress in our work-a-day lives. What we need is not religious revivals that temporarily unbalance our emotions, but spiritual quickening that will strengthen our faith permanently, and bring to our lives a lasting sanctification."

A POSTER WAR ON ALCOHOL

NEW IMPETUS is being given to the cause of prohibition in Massachusetts, according to a writer in *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), and the originator of it is a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewes Tilton. She adapts the billboard poster to the purpose of "putting into a spicy nutshell scientific and economic truths" about alcohol. The foregoing quotation is taken from Mrs. Tilton's own statement of the movement, which has resulted in the fact that anti-alcohol posters are "staring people in the face all over Massachusetts." Back of the campaign stands the Associated Charities of Boston, and we read that while at first the poster plan for securing publicity and newspaper notice was laughed at by some, now it has "the indorsement and co-operation of a large number of the most earnest and prominent persons in the city and State." A gift of $200 set the wheels in motion, we read, but now "the posters pay their way," being "sold and given away on occasion." While admitting that it is too early yet to calculate about "the permanent effectiveness" of the plan, still the writer, mentioning the approval of "many of the ablest and sanest temperance workers in Massachusetts," urges other States to try it, remarking that it is available to all, being free of copyright or patent. Chief among the virtues of the legends of these posters, he goes on to say, is that they "rouse thought, not resentment," and he explains that:



$1.00 IN! $2.00 OUT!
FOR EVERY $1.00
THAT THE STATE RECEIVED
LAST YEAR FOR
LIQUOR LICENS
IT PAID O
OVER $2.0
For the CRIMINALS, PAUPERS and INSANE brought to our Institutions through DRINK
WHEN YOU HEAR ABOUT REVENUE FROM LIQUOR
THINK THIS OVER!
POSTER COMMITTEE
Mason Street, Cambridge, Mass.

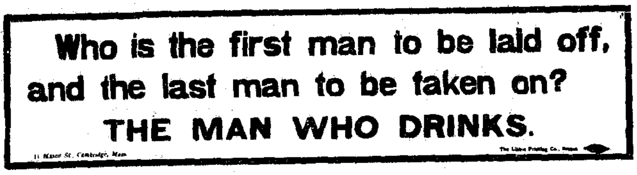
Speed! Aim! Ambition!
Make a Good Ball Player:
LIQUOR INJURES ALL THREE!
ASK THE RED SOX, BOYS!

TO THE THINKING MAN!
OUR PRISON COMMISSION REPORTS
(1912)
96%
OF THOSE IMPRISONED
HAD
INTEMPERATE HABITS!
REPORT OF PRISON COMMISSION, MASS. 1912
ALCOHOL EDUCATION
MASON ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SAMPLES OF MRS. TILTON'S POSTERS.

"The sponsors of this movement do not expect miracles. They are not fanatical. They call their plan 'long-range education.' They want the work to be perpetual, not spasmodic. The aim is to make men think. One strong point is that the posters attack nobody; they stir no feeling of resentment. There is no animosity against a crusade which seems to mean the curtailment of personal liberty. They are based upon the principle of reiteration. They fill a need which the effective work of the old agitators has produced—science supplementing platform appeals. Bewildering results have crowded upon Mrs. Tilton. Manufacturers are sending for her posters. One mill-owner keeps twelve boards going a whole year. The doctors gave the money for the posting of Cambridge. Then the mayor and the park commissioners had all the public buildings, parks, and playgrounds posted. The commissioners looked over the posters and said: 'These favor no party, creed, or race. There is no sentimentality and no exaggeration.'

"The physicians of other cities have paid the bills for the posters, and the women's clubs have done the posting. 'Stickers' have been sent to schoolboys for their bats: 'Speed, aim, ambition, make a good ball-player. Liquor injures all three. Ask the Red Sox, boys.' For girls there was a 'Buy Polly this dolly' small poster. The women of Melrose worked like beavers during a no-license day, posted all public buildings, had the trolleys carrying posters on their dashboards and stores pasting stickers on packages."



Who is the first man to be laid off,
and the last man to be taken on?
THE MAN WHO DRINKS.
11 Mason St., Cambridge, Mass.

A POSTER FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

That the plan will work anywhere is asserted by the originator of it, from whom the writer in *The Continent* received an outline of the method by which to proceed. This includes the establishment of a center from which the cooperation of the women's clubs and the federation of churches can be directed. Poster committees are to be appointed and "poster days for the placarding of communities." Above all, we read, "the great thing is that some one shall care, really care, to have the thing done." On the question of tactics:

"Strategically, Mrs. Tilton is of the opinion that it is well to have the initiative taken by the doctors, for thus it is established as a men's movement and as a health movement. And in her judgment one of the most effective posters is printed on linen and placed on trees and fences, where it stays indefinitely.

"Whatever may be said of the permanent effectiveness of the plan, its adaptability and ingenuity can not be denied. Every State and locality has statistics that can be studied and put into poster form by any patient and careful person. Prison reports, insane statistics, health and hospital facts can be used in Pennsylvania and Minnesota in precisely the same way in which they have been used in Massachusetts. Most of the posters can be used anywhere. . . . . .

"The plan once actually started in a form consistent with local conditions, it will be very likely to get the support of hard-headed business men and thoughtful physicians and of all the women and a great section of the community who it may not have been supposed could be reached. The demands upon Mrs. Tilton are coming to be excessive. And not the least prized of the requests for public statements of her work came from a club of 'foreign' bootblacks, most of whose fathers are drinking men. She was introduced as 'a lady who had come from far' to tell them 'what they need to know.'"

The idea of using the posters came to Mrs. Tilton, the writer tells us, while she was on a committee of social workers and scientists, appointed by the Boston Associated Charities to study the alcohol problem, and he adds:

"They decided that the crux of the whole problem was to get the facts to the people. The newspapers would not take essays or statements. They wanted 'news.' Mrs. Tilton hit upon the poster idea.

"Let clubs or prominent persons post bills, and that would be 'news.' . . . No commercial or political promoter realizes the value of publicity more profoundly than does she. She wants to get people of family, wealth, reputation, authority to take hold of her enterprise, because the city editors will think such people 'good copy,' and what they do will get into the papers, and that means that her posters will spread their message in the dailies and the Sunday supplements. The first thing she did was to take some facts from a work by Prof. Irving Fisher, and pack them into a poster on the efficiency cost of alcohol.

"Then on April 5, a year ago, she herself put up her first poster on a small house in a Boston street. And lo! she had fired an alcohol 'shot heard round the world.' That was a new thing. And new things are 'news.' The papers photographed that house with its poster. Reporters found that house on their assignment lists. And in four weeks Mrs. Tilton had calls for that poster from Alaska, Alberta, Oregon, Florida, and many of the States between. Since that time inquiries have come from New Zealand, Hawaii, Europe, Africa, and most of the countries of the world."

CURRENT POETRY

OCCASIONAL poetry no longer holds its ancient place of honor. It may be that too much stress is laid on the necessity of individual inspiration; certainly some of the greatest poems have been made, so to speak, to order, that is, to commemorate an event, to give expression to the joy or sorrow of the people. But there are signs of a renascence of this sort of writing. Mr. Percy Mackaye has done much to revive it, and the completion of the Panama Canal has inspired many thoughtful and beautiful poems. One of the most important of these, by Judge Walter Malone, of the United States Circuit Court of Tennessee, appears in the current issue of *The Poetry Journal* (Phila.). We can quote only a part of it, enough, however, to indicate the nobility of its thought and the dignity and grace of its phrasing.

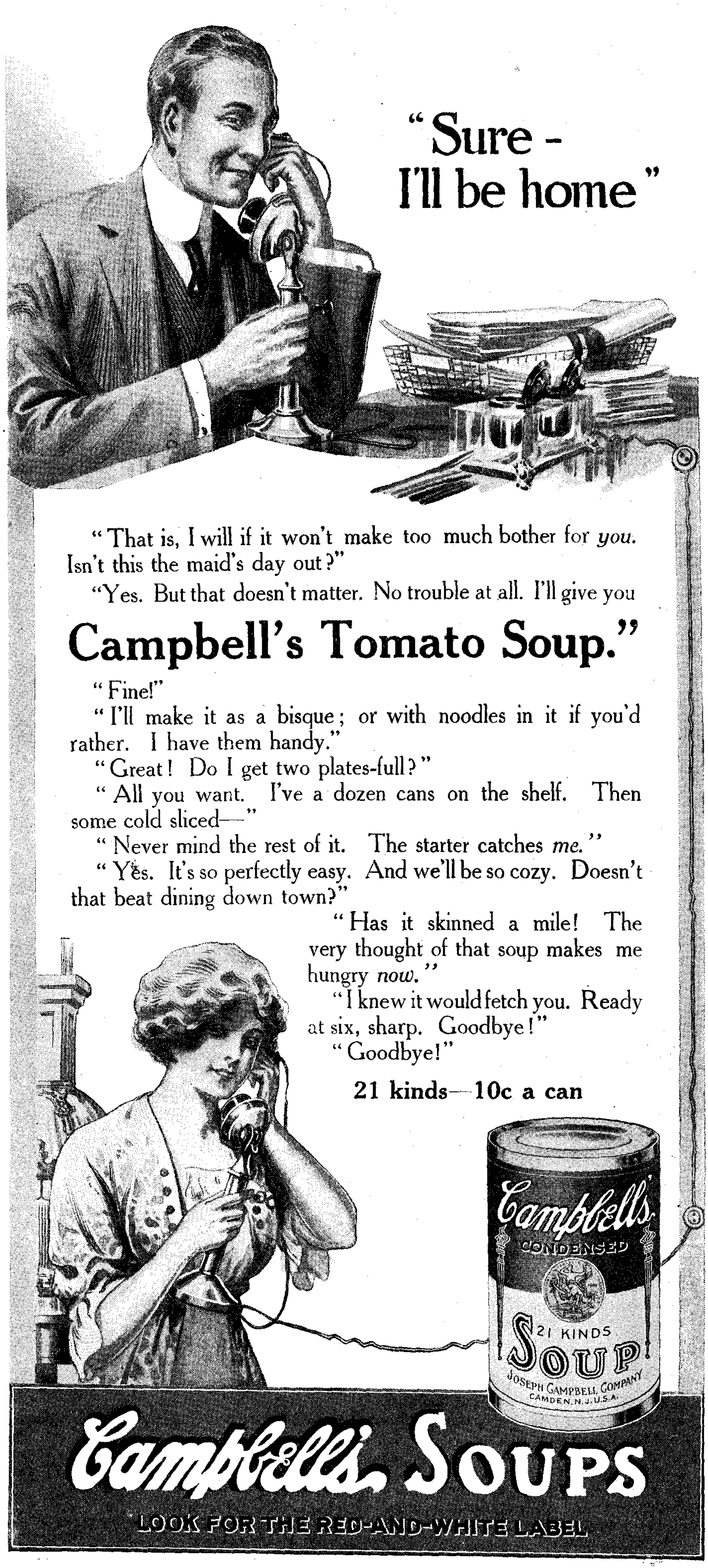
The Union of the Seas

By Walter Malone

. . . Here all the argosies of all the world
May pass in peace. A worthy sequel here
The voyage of Columbus finds; and here
We see a climax to the glorious deeds
That Vasco and Magellan gave mankind.
And here is found a work that typifies
The race of Morse and Fulton—that same race
That made the vapor's fragile wreath become
A chained leviathan to draw great ships
Over long leagues of ocean; that compelled
The lightning's flash to bear its torch, uplift
Its burden like a willing slave, and speak
Its message unto Iceland or to Ind.

But still, with hearts regretful we confess
That seeking for the Useful, we have oft
Passed heedless by the Beautiful. Our sires,
Felling the gloomy forests, and at war
With wild beast or with savage, might not pause
To heed the thrush's lyric; nor have we,
Building the city, tunneling through the mount,
Or intervening barren desert sands
With fruitful man-made rivers, ceased from work
To learn the violet's mission. Yet the toil
Of plain Utility shall build the bridge,
And pave the highway to the fane of Art,
Where all the noblest lessons of this life
Our children shall be taught. And may our God
Soon send that purple age! For now we stand
No longer pioneers; raiment and food
No longer are our only needs. The true, the Good,
The Beautiful—that Trinity of Earth—
Must be the end of all enlightenment;
And as the traveler circling round the globe
Only returns at last from whence he came,
So all true progress with these three beginning,
Tho wandering far, must yet to these return.

Oft have we stumbled on our forward course,
And oft shall stumble yet, ere we attain
Our white ideal. In the past our sins
Have led our feet astray, and coming years
Shall see us stray again. And yet, O God,
We pray Thee, lift and lead us onward still,
Hopeful tho erring. Ever hallowed keep
Within our hearts the memories of those
Who made our country great—men of the mold
Of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Lee.
And in our lapsing, let us not forget
That never yet hath Springtime come to bring
Her joyance to the world, without dark days
Of frosts and winds of Winter that delayed
The leaf and blossom: that no man may climb
The mountain by a straight unvarying path,
But by a labyrinthine trail that winds
And twists and turns, upward and downward leading,
Ere it attains the summit of the peak:
That never yet hath saint arisen to heaven
Without some sin that burdened down his wings,
Or soiled the whiteness of his heavenly robes,
Keeping in doubt his victory to the end.


"Sure - I'll be home"

"That is, I will if it won't make too much bother for *you.* Isn't this the maid's day out?"

"Yes. But that doesn't matter. No trouble at all. I'll give you

Campbell's Tomato Soup."

"Fine!"

"I'll make it as a bisque; or with noodles in it if you'd rather. I have them handy."

"Great! Do I get two plates-full?"

"All you want. I've a dozen cans on the shelf. Then some cold sliced—"

"Never mind the rest of it. The starter catches *me.*"

"Yes. It's so perfectly easy. And we'll be so cozy. Doesn't that beat dining down town?"

"Has it skinned a mile! The very thought of that soup makes me hungry *now.*"

"I knew it would fetch you. Ready at six, sharp. Goodbye!"

"Goodbye!"

21 kinds—10c a can

Campbell's Condensed 21 Kinds Soup Joseph Campbell Company Camden, N.J. U.S.A.

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

That nation can not stray afar that keeps
Ever before its mind the simple worth
And courage unadorned of those plain men
Who freed this land from pestilence—those men
Of unromantic lives, in days of prose,
Who yet braved death, giving themselves to stings
Of poisonous insect pests that bore the seeds
Of the foul plague. Not pompously they went
Into the jaws of Pestilence, and yet
How glorious was their battle! Overthrown,
The enemy they met shall nevermore
Reap his dread harvest. And these heroes died,
Or, hovering near the iron-gated tomb,
Were snatched from death by heaven. Their names obscure
No poet sings; no magic legendry
Is woven round their story. In their lives
No bugle urged them on, no banner streamed,
No high-born lady from her castle-tower
Waved them adieu. Above those who are gone,
No marble cenotaph, no eulogy
From lips of oratory, and no shout
From fervent multitudes uplifts in praise.
Yet never rode a knight through Arthur's realm,
Seeking the Holy Grail, that wore a plume
Whiter than their devotion: never a king
Taking his throne on Coronation morn
Wore ermine that was purer!

Then, O Lord,
Make us esteem their names forever! Make
Thy servants ever emulate their deeds;
Make us unselfish, striving for the good,
As they strived, hopeless of reward. And make
Thy servants seek to purify the world
Of all uncleanness of the heart, as they
Saved pure men's bodies from the unclean plague!

All these things grant us, Lord. And speed that day,
That day desired through long millenniums,
When man is truly worthy of his Sire.
And as we now in wedlock shall unite
These mighty oceans, grant that all the tribes
And kingdoms of the world shall soon be one,
Blest with one common hope, one end and aim,
One stainless flag, one Fatherland, one God.

From the John Lane Company comes a beautiful volume of "The Collected Poems" of Margaret L. Woods. Mrs. Woods's ballads and lyrics are too delicate and intellectual ever to obtain wide popularity and there is in them, perhaps, too little humanity. The poem which we quote below is exceptionally good; in it, at any rate, there are sincerity and "the human touch." The rhythm is beautiful, calling to mind George Meredith's "Love in a Valley."

The Lost Comrades

By Margaret L. Woods

When we are dancing in the former places,
Lightly and rosily dancing as before,
Tho I am young I see too many faces—
Young, young faces that will come no more.
Black and white feet twirling,
Pretty skirts a-whirling,
A strong arm sweeping you along the polished floor.
Come the merry hours like the merrier hours before,
But haunted now forever by the young, young faces.

Merry were our comrades, boys and girls of May-time,
Leaping, laughing, the youth in us like wine,
We were sporting with the lads or watching them at playtime,
And waltzing all the night into clear sunshine.
Now for dawn we've noon here,
Maytime's changed for June here.
Our feet are as fleet, we are fairer and as fine,
But the young, young comrades, the merry comrades mine,
Are changed—they are shadows that darken happy places.

Far are they scattered, either lonely lying,
Or on the hard hillside among the ranks of slain;
Long on his fever-bed one has lain a-dying,
One rose up and fell with a bullet in his brain.
Patiently they're sleeping,
And there's no more weeping—
All weeping ends when weeping is in vain.
Soon are their gravestones worn with sun and rain,
And soon are they forgotten, the young, young faces.

But still I remember them, the merry days together
On the links and the lawns, on the summer fields of play;
White shapes in sunshine, the smack of bat on leather—
Is it others who are playing, or is it they?
Strong and light-hearted
As our comrades departed,
Come the new playmates and find us fresh and gay.
But deep in my heart I know we're old and gray,
When I see the shadows round us—the young, young faces.

Here is a splendid song full of the very spirit of Spring. It is marred, however, by the identical rime "dominion" and "minion."

April

By Margaret L. Woods

O come across the hillside! The April month is here,
The lamb-time, the lark-time, the child-time of the year.
The wren sings on the sallow,
The lark above the fallow,
The birds sing everywhere.
With whistle and with holloa
The laborers follow
The shining share,
And sing upon the hillside in the seed-time of the year.

O come into the hollow, for Eastertide is here,
And pale below the hillside the budding palms appear.
The silver buds a-blowing
Their yellow bloom are showing
To woo the bee;
The bee awhile yet drowses,
But the drunken moth carouses
All night upon the tree,
And dreams there in the dawning of the Spring-time of the year.

O come into the woodland! The primroses are here,
And down in the woodland beneath the grasses sere,
As in a wide dominion,
How many a pretty minion
Of Spring to-day,
Where warm the sunshine passes
Thro' the forest of the grasses,
Awakes to play,
To sport there in the sun-time, the playtime of the year.

O come across the hillside, for now the Spring is here,
Come, child, with your laughter, your pretty April cheer!
Your fantasy possesses
The airy wildernesses,
The shrill lark's dower,
The forest and the blossom,
The earth and in her bosom
The mouse's bower;
The sunlight and the starlight of the Springtime of the year.

O come into the wide world! For you the Spring is here,
The blue heaven is smiling, the young earth carols clear.
Come happy heart to wonder,
Come eager hands to plunder
The wide world's store,
The meadow's golden glory,
The shining towers of story
On Dreamland's shore.
To reign there all the song-time, the child-time of the year.

Why
POSTUM
Instead
of
Coffee

Caffeine, the active drug in Coffee, is a definite poison to many and a common cause of various ills, little and big.

Coffee is a hidden enemy to one's comfort and progress. It's subtle poison weakens the heart, interferes with digestion, and has a destructive effect on the nervous system.

With the first symptoms of disorder a safe and wise plan is to stop coffee and

Use
POSTUM

This genuine food-drink, made of wheat and a small portion of molasses, has a delicious Java-like taste, but is pure and absolutely free from caffeine or any other drug.

There is much to be thankful for after the change to Postum. Thousands of former coffee drinkers now enjoy freedom from the old coffee troubles, and no one need tell them

"There's a Reason"

Postum now comes in two forms.

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder. A teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

POSTUM
—sold by Grocers.

About a year ago an English magazine called *Poetry and Drama* printed a severe criticism of the British national anthem "God Save the King," and urged the poets of England to produce better words for its tune. The March issue of this magazine contains Mr. James Elroy Flecker's version of the ancient theme. We quote it here as a curiosity; some of the phrases are well turned, but it is a purely "literary" composition. It might be sung, perhaps, in The Poetry Bookshop . . . but nowhere else.

The National Anthem

(As rewritten by James Elroy Flecker)

God save our gracious King,
Nations and State and King;
God save the King!
Grant him the Peace divine,
But if his Wars be Thine
Flash on our fighting line
Victory's wing!

Thou in his suppliant hands
Hast placed such Mighty Lands:
Save thou our King!
As once from golden Skies,
Rebels with flaming eyes,
So the King's enemies
Doom thou and fling.

Mountains that strike the stars
Held by heroic wars
Save to our King:
Dawn lands for Youth to reap,
Dim lands where Empires sleep,
And all that dolphined Deep,
Where the ships swing.

But most the few dear miles
Of silver-meadowed Isles,
Thy Dale of Spring;
Thy Folk who by the marge
Where the blank North doth charge,
Hear Thy voice deep and large
Save, and their King!

Here is Mr. Madison Cawein in a new vein, singing not of young apple-trees, but of old vagabonds; not of the gate into the meadow, but of the end of the road. The song is well sung; but Mr. Cawein's admirers will wish it had at least two more stanzas, containing some of his magical descriptions of nature. It appears in *The Bellman*.

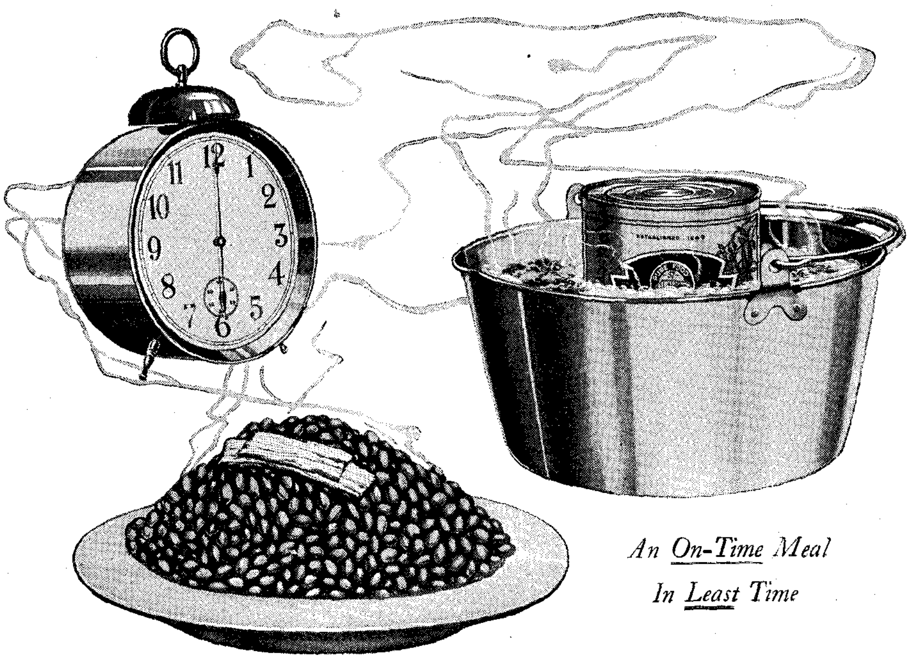
At the End of the Road

By Madison Cawein

This is the truth as I see it, my dear,
Out in the wind and the rain:
They who have nothing have little to fear,—
Nothing to lose or to gain.
Here by the road at the end o' the year,
Let us sit down and drink of our beer,
Happy-Go-Lucky and her Cavalier,
Out in the wind and the rain.

Now we are old, hey, isn't it fine,
Out in the wind and the rain?
Now we have nothing, why snivel and whine?
What would it bring us again?
When I was young I took you like wine,
Held you and kissed you and thought you divine—
Happy-Go-Lucky, the habit's still mine.
Out in the wind and the rain.

Oh, my old Heart, what a life we have led,
Out in the wind and the rain!
How we have drunken and how we have fed!
Nothing to lose or to gain.
Cover the fire now; get we to bed.
Long is the journey and far has it led.
Come, let us sleep, lass, sleep like the dead,
Out in the wind and the rain.



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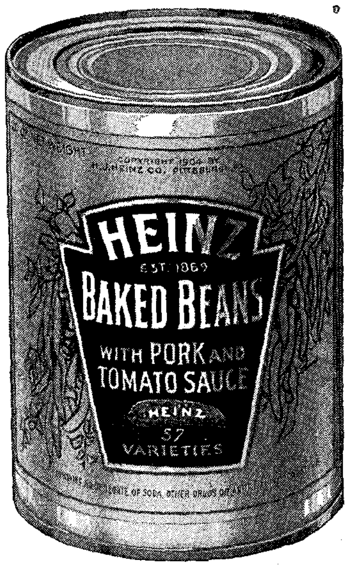
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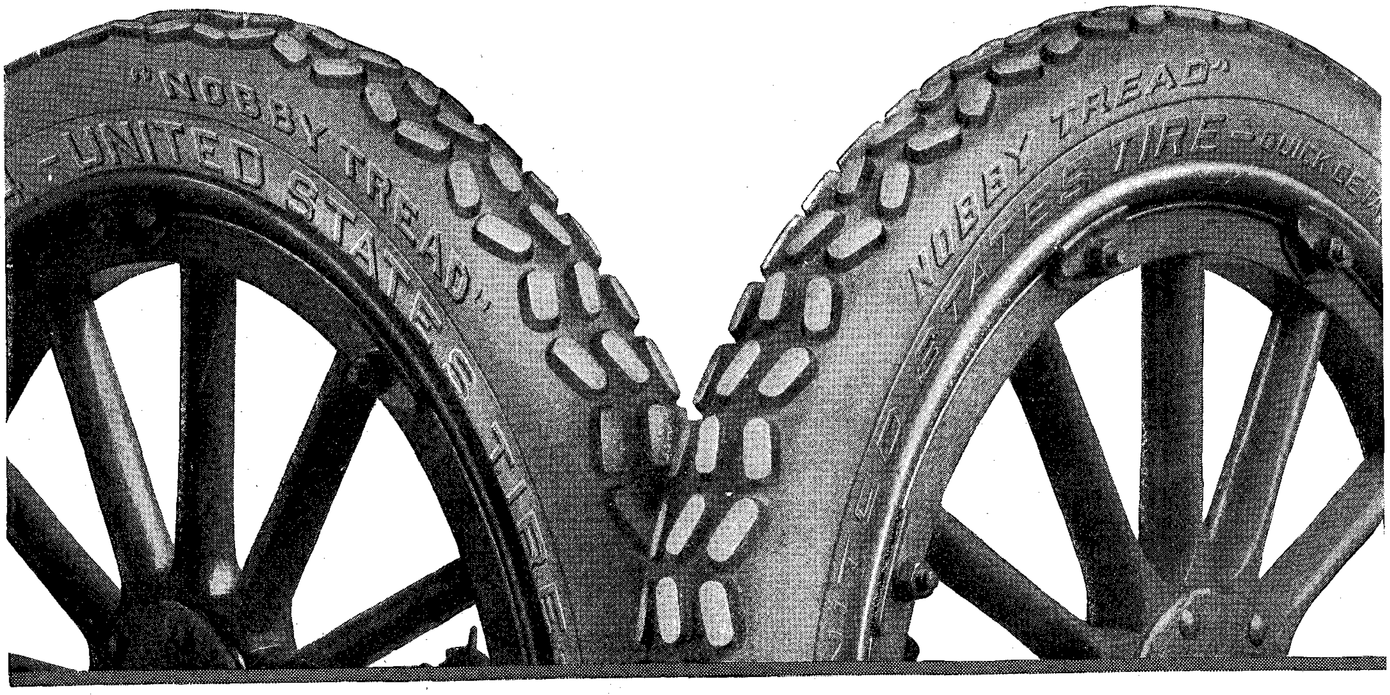

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MRS. FRASER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF ITALY

Fraser, Mrs. Hugh. Italian Yesterdays. Two volumes, large 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $6 net.

The purpose of this work is "to induce others to seek out for themselves and make their own some of the wonderful tales of love and valor which shine at us from the pages, not only of old books, but from those which writers of our own day have so wisely and lovingly compiled for us." It is a curious medley of personal recollections, legends, and stories of saints and sinners who lived, loved, and played their parts under the sunny skies of the Italian chersonese; a veritable *olla podrida* of Italian history in which "legend and fact, faith and inspiration are so intermingled that to separate and classify them is impossible to any intelligence not directly inspired." These volumes may be said to include within their range every famous person and every infamous character of prominence in the history of Italy from the time of St. Peter to the last days of Murat.

Mrs. Fraser loves the land where she first saw the light (she is the daughter of Crawford, the American sculptor, who lived so long in Rome, and the sister of the late Marion Crawford), and has collected these stories to serve as reminders of the great treasures which "its history holds in store for those who will seek them for themselves." "Rome," she tells us, "from the hour when the first hut was built on the right bank of the yet nameless river, when the stones of her first low wall wrote her name on that predestined soil, has been loved with a personal passion that has not its like in the world's history. So, we know, she will be loved to the end.

Above and beyond the clamors of earth, she pursues her immortal destiny, 'mother of all earth's orphans,' as Byron called her, nurse of every noble and humble soul, the home and property of the poorest, most ignorant Catholic—but no man's henchwoman, no king's chattel: now as in the past, and till earth's last sunrise, the true mistress of the world." In her zealous glorification of the eternal city and the moral and spiritual ideals for which it stands, Mrs. Fraser stands second to an eminent Protestant essayist of a past generation—Thomas Babington Macaulay. Who has forgotten his words about the Catholic Church? "She saw the commencement of all governments, and of all ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world. . . . She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Great Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshiped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's!"

Judging from her attitude toward the modernization of Rome, Mrs. Fraser is not in sympathy with the progressives, for she says: "To the vultures of commerce nothing is sacred. All that is ancient and beautiful is an insult to these industrial nobodies, with their sordid past and their ignoble future. . . . Only the other day I learned from a correspondent that the lovely villa Doria at Pegli has been swept away to make room 'for a German soap-factory.'"

Mrs. Fraser reminds us that just as all roads lead to Rome, so also do they lead away from it—to almost every part of her beloved Italy. Beginning with impressions of early Rome, one is led pleasantly through entertaining reminiscences of the modern city to Roman yesterdays and the last days of the Apostles. Here we find the story of the Villa Borghese, one of the most magnificent in Rome, the portico of the inner court of which is composed of ninety-six granite columns; there that of St. Cecilia—her life and martyrdom. Almost alongside follow the story of Alaric, that of the Iron Mask, "the sphinx of French history," and that of Eustochia, with a "cause célèbre," and some sketches of Venice for full measure. To the author, Funck-Brentano has said the last word to be said about the Iron Mask, but it would seem that, in her zeal, she has overlooked the views of this mysterious personage exprest by the editor of the new "Encyclopedia Britannica." In regard to this subject it may not be inappropriate to point out here that as long ago as 1800 Fazillac, in 1825 Delort, and in 1869 Topin unveiled the facts which later writers have served as a réchauffé in endeavors to inject new life into a very dead subject. But, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Interesting as the first of these two volumes may be found by the lover of history, it can not compare with its companion in blood-curdling stories and thrilling narratives. Here, the romance of history, sanguinolent and terrible as it is, is told in such a way that the most extravagant horrors of the imagination and the most pitiless creations within the realm of fiction pale into insignificance beside it. Within the covers of this second volume is described a veritable saturnalia of crime. It is true that this is offset, in some measure, by stories of the saints of the Church and the founder of monasticism, by incidents in the lives of Gregory the Great and of Pius IX., but by their side almost one may read of a conspicuous feminine sinner, Queen Joan of Naples, of a medieval nightmare of cold-blooded murder, of a vampire monarch, of strangling with silken cords, of poisoning, of throat-cutting even, and of the final disposition of one of the victims after the Servian manner in Belgrade barely ten years ago. For those who enjoy reading tragedy undiluted this volume should prove a hair-raiser.

Of "the Faith," Mrs. Fraser says: "To all us benighted Catholics 'the Faith,' in these latter days, is a mere sun-myth, and the blackest heresy a disease that has lost all its terrors—as harmless as chicken-pox or a cold in the head. Let us who know better at least have the grace to acknowledge our debt to the great ones who

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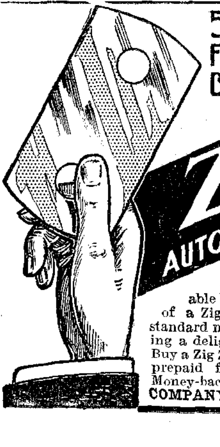

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fought for our heritage and kept it clean with their blood." A book of this kind—one that professes to deal with history—is scarcely the place in which a reader would expect to find an author's views of religion, nor to meet such philosophies as "The devil is always rampantly busy at holy seasons—it enrages him to see everybody trying to be good." However, "Italian Yesterdays" has the distinct charm of providing several forms of diet for its readers. The volumes are well printed but lack an index, which, in these days of enlightenment, no good book, especially none that treats of historic facts, should be without.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Tupper, Charles. Recollections of Sixty Years. New York, London, Toronto and Melbourne. 8vo. Pp. 414. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $5 net.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., now in his ninety-second year, presents the appearance of a man somewhere in the seventies. These recollections of Canadian life and politics and his own share in them cover the last sixty years, the period of Canada's great development. Sir Charles played a great part in bringing on what was really the foundation of Canadian nationality, Canadian power and prosperity, and that was Confederation.

Those who lived in Canada at the time that vital question was discust will recollect the fierce fight that Sir John Macdonald had to carry on during what he considered to be a vital movement for the unification of Canada. Many of the provinces, headed by Howe, the brilliant Nova Scotian orator, held out for their own independence, but at last it dawned upon the best statesmen of the Dominion that unity from the Pacific to the Atlantic for England's most important colony was vital to the prosperity of the Dominion.

The great part which Tupper played in railroad-building is described in detail. When he entered politics, nothing but a vast area of forest, lake, and river, without roads and without means of communication, lay between the Atlantic provinces and Alberta, Manitoba, and Vancouver. It was considered by those who opposed the railroad that it was merely a dream of extravagance to build such a road, for the benefit, as it was said, of a few thousand settlers in the Pacific provinces. The great advantages that have since accrued from the building of that railroad, the Canadian Pacific, are really due to the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper.

We miss in Tupper's autobiography a personal element that might have made it more interesting. He gives us little insight into the Canada of his boyhood and early manhood. He writes rather as a statesman, for he is a statesman to his finger-tips, and prefers to discuss political and fiscal questions in their relation to the growth and prosperity of Canada, rather than to give glimpses into his individual life.

The Crimean War was still raging when Tupper entered Canadian politics. England and her dependencies were in a very unsettled condition, and it was thought by many London papers and by some far-sighted statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic that Canada was likely to be absorbed by the United States. We all recollect the saying of John Bright when he was asked what he thought of Confederation, and answered, "I can't help thinking that it will be a grand thing to have one government ruling from the equator to the north pole."

This was exactly opposite to the view taken by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald, who then were the ruling statesmen in Canada. They said, "United we stand, divided we shall certainly fall." They believed the provinces of the lakes would be swallowed by the American Union unless they were made to form one people, with a line of provinces stretching to Hudson Bay. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, which is a triumph of engineering genius and of national enterprise, was practically built in accordance with a policy which Tupper persistently pursued. He also advocated protection and so drove out the Cobdenism which was forcing the commercial interests of Canada into a condition of decay. He says:

> "Our fiscal policy (of protection) gave Canadians a new sense of independence, preserved a home market to a certain degree, protected our farmers, and by giving employment to our people at home, provided us with revenue to carry on our railroad policy. It stopt also the exodus of our people to the United States, led to the settlement of the Northwest and the development of an immense interprovincial trade made possible by the existence of railways, as well as the great canal system perfected from year to year."

One of the great movements encouraged by Sir Charles Tupper was the immigration of experienced American farmers to the unoccupied lands of the Northwest. This immigration has proved a great factor in the growth and prosperity of Canada. Imports and exports have been immensely multiplied, while the accession of so many good citizens, including a majority of Anglo-Saxon birth or origin, has strengthened the Dominion as a national unit. The unification of Canada by Confederation and the building of the great railroad are really the epic motifs of this work. The book will be something monumental as a contribution to the history of England's important possession. We feel in laying it down that we have obtained a fuller and clearer grasp, not only of the political history, but also of the importance of our neighboring dominion. The style in which the book is written is clear and simple, and the illustrations, mostly portraits, add much to its value.

A TRANSITION PERIOD IN EGYPT

Low, Sidney. Egypt in Transition. 8vo, pp. 316. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

The history of English Imperialism, as implying the expansion of British authority over foreign peoples, has been a disappointing one. The foreign subjects of the British Crown have never been satisfied with an alien domination. Even when railways, irrigation facilities, telegraphs, and electricity do everything under English engineering to improve, enrich, and educate the lands under British "protection," the Turk, the Hindu, and the Persian repeat the old Roman saying: "I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts."

Mr. Sidney Low by no means overlooks this feature in Egyptian social and political sentiment when he dwells upon the point that it must needs be merely transition. It is a phase in the gradual awakening of

(*Continued on page* 916)

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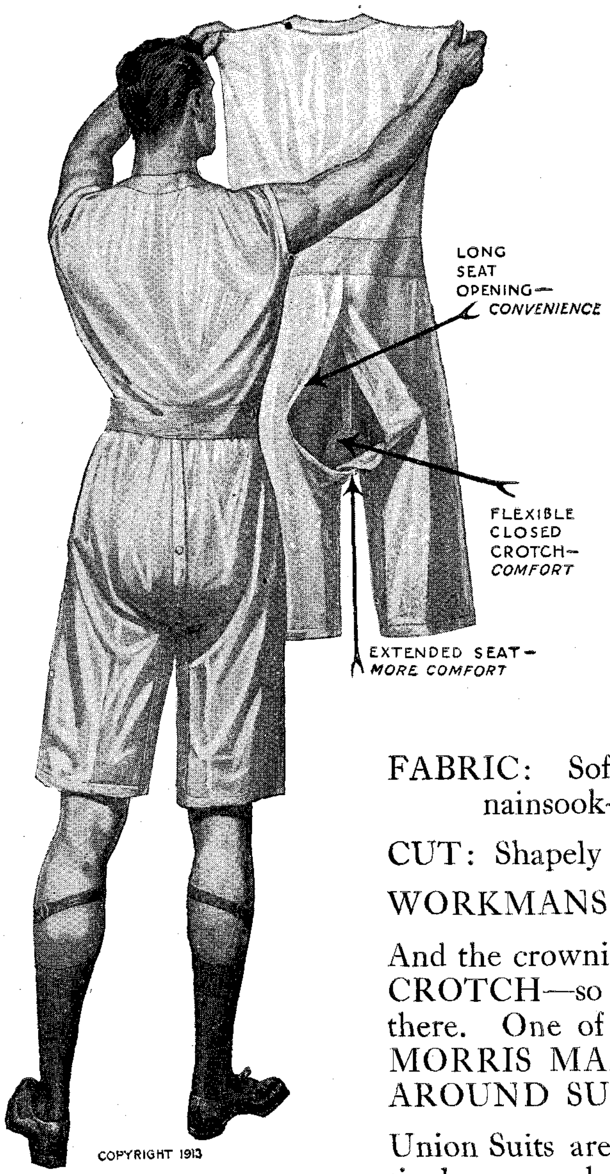
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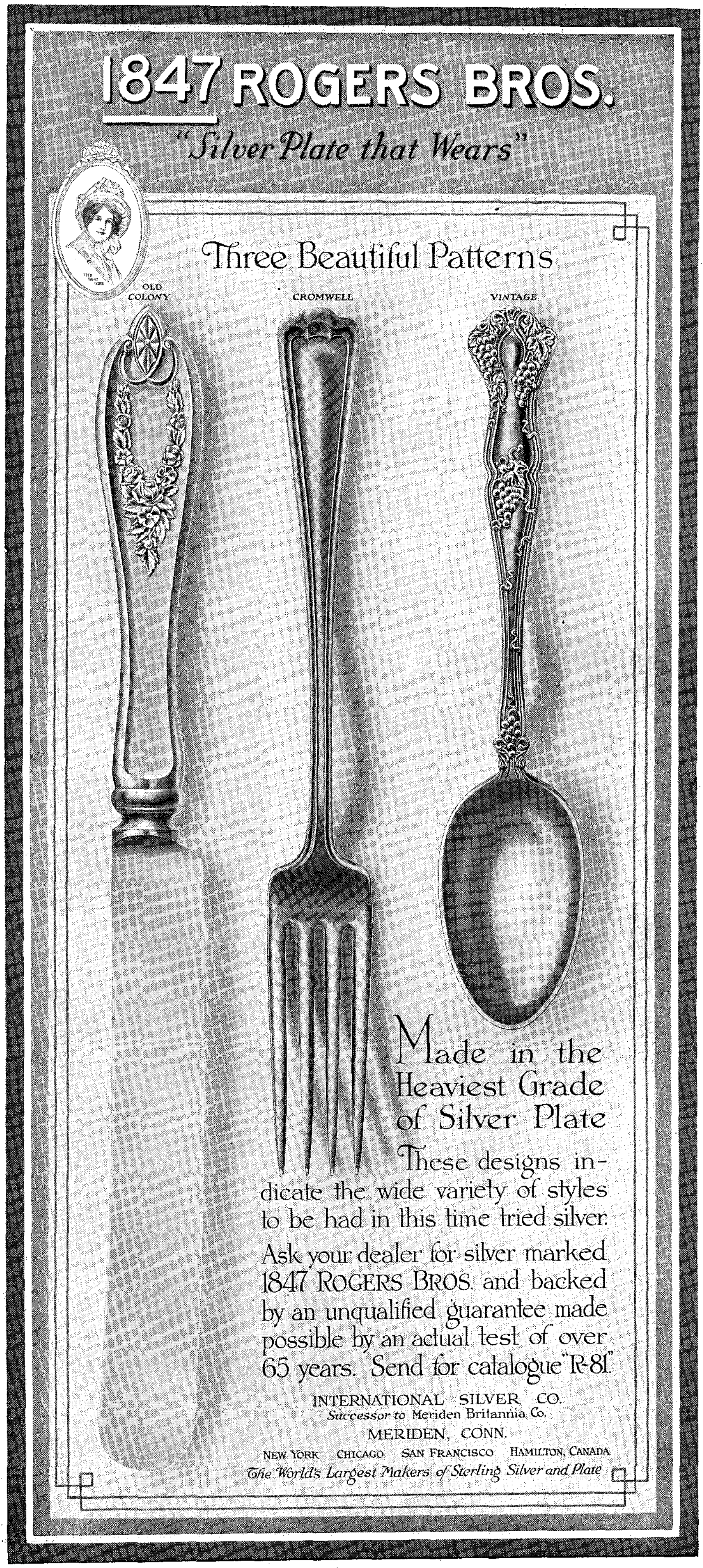

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 914)

Egypt to the fact that her condition has passed from that of the mere grub, and has developed already into the promised chrysalis which is eventually to emerge as the winged Emperor in his purple and gold.

Mr. Low has recently been traveling through Egypt in the footsteps of Gordon, Wolseley, Cromer, and Kitchener. He is a journalist and marshals his facts and figures in a striking and picturesque style. He neither shuns the dark side of the picture nor exaggerates the bright features of the narration. The result is a vivid representation of the lower valley of the Nile in its squalor and in its splendor. Of the British control of the Nile, for instance, he tells us:

"Modern Egypt with its cotton and sugar-cane crops, depending on the summer supply of the river and its new (British built) perennial canals, is absolutely dependent on the equatorial lakes (Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza), over whose outlet floats the flags of Great Britain. This is a conclusive answer, if there were no other, to the people who talk lightly of terminating the connection between England and the Nile Valley. The immense potential resources of the North African river basin can not be developed to their highest capacity without her direction and control."

But while Egypt has been economically transformed and developed by English statesmen, English capital, and English engineering skill, the Egyptian Turk very grudgingly acknowledges this:

"The Egyptian Turk is not too fond of us. With the individual Englishman he can sometimes get on pretty well, for between the Englishman and the Turk there are points in common, both coming of a vigorous stock that has imperial instincts and traditions. But for the English rule the Turk has small liking, even tho he may himself be doing well under it. I heard the occupation bitterly condemned by an Albanian officer in the Egyptian Army, who had fought bravely under Kitchener and Grenfell, and bore on his breast a whole row of medals as proof of his exploits. Yet this man, who has served faithfully under the English, and had been rewarded and honored for doing so, wished us away, and talked of Egypt for the Egyptians, meaning Egypt for *himself* and his kindred. The feeling of the 'Turk' is intelligible. He knows that he has more ruling capacity than anybody in the country except ourselves. If we left, he believes he would have the upper hand once more, get all the good places, and the dignified offices, and make himself comfortable in the ancient high-handed fashion. He can not be expected to cherish any affection for an administrative system which puts him on the same political level as his former serfs and subjects, and makes no more of a pasha than if he were an Armenian storekeeper. So he grumbles at the English, and looks vaguely toward Constantinople, ignoring the fact that the little finger of the Sultan and the Young Turks, if once they really got hold of the country, would be thicker than the loins of the 'Ingleezi' with no particular regard shown for Osmanli blood. He probably would not be allowed to 'boss' the country again; but he thinks he would and could, and naturally resents his supersession."

ENGLAND SINCE NAPOLEON'S FALL

Marriott, J. A. R. England Since Waterloo (1815–1900). 8vo, pp. 558. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3 net.

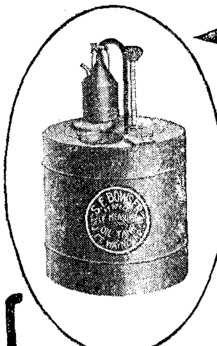
This is the seventh and last volume of a series of historical works which divides the annals of England into periods. The editor is Mr. Charles Oman, Chichele professor of history in Oxford, who contributed the first number of the series—England Before the Conquest. Then follow: England under the Normans and Angevins; England in the Later Middle Ages; England under the Tudors; England under the Stuarts; England under the Hanoverians.

The plan and execution are equally admirable. When we consider the mass of accumulated historical material which modern research has brought to light in recent times we feel that to undertake a task like that which Hume and Lingard, or even a historical pamphleteer like Macaulay, accomplished, would be scarcely possible in the lifetime of one man. Some of the works mentioned are now becoming obsolete. To show how even a specialist like Professor Marriott accomplished his "England Since Waterloo," we must state that he took twenty years to amass the material and finish the work. It is therefore the result not only of great learning but of ripe and deliberate judgment. It is, indeed, the history of modern England from a political, social, and military standpoint. The volume is equipped with ten maps, a rich bibliography, and a full index. Very excellent is this writer's character sketches of such British prime ministers as Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone. As a specimen of Professor Marriott's style we quote his portrait of the first-named statesman:

"Palmerston's death did more than close an epoch. It removed from the stage of English politics its most attractive, if not its most striking personality. As a man he was extraordinarily winning: perfect in temper, unfailingly good-humored, splendidly courageous, invincibly optimistic. He never knew when he was beaten, and really beaten he never was. Confident in himself and proud of the confidence which he inspired in his countrymen, he was absolutely devoid of that self-consciousness and restlessness which tortured some of his more conscientious colleagues. He took all the blows of adverse fortune with equanimity, and he never bore a grudge. Dismissed from the Foreign Office in 1851, he cheerfully accepted an inferior post in the Coalition of 1852. On the fall of Lord Derby, in 1859, he was willing to serve under his young colleague, Lord Granville, 'tho the latter had supplanted him at the Foreign Office. Such magnanimity is as rare in politics as it is admirable.

"That Palmerston had the defects of his qualities is undeniable. Convinced of the justice of his own position, and conscious of the disinterestedness of England, he was too careless of the susceptibilities of other countries.

"In his dealings with the Sovereign he was at times impatient and inconsiderate. Why any one—least of all, a lady—should want to interfere with the business of the Foreign Office while Palmerston was in control, he was—quite honestly and simply—at a loss to comprehend. For the Queen's character and intellect he had a genuine respect, but he disliked her meddling in what he conceived to be his business. The Queen, on her side, deplored his levity and was probably misled by his



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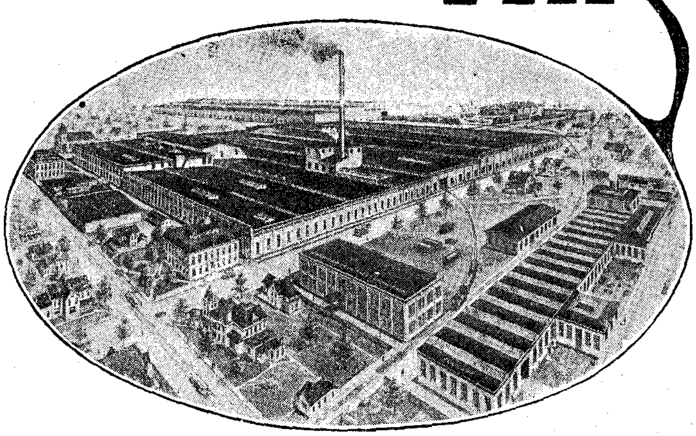

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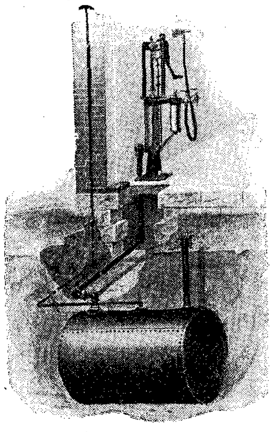

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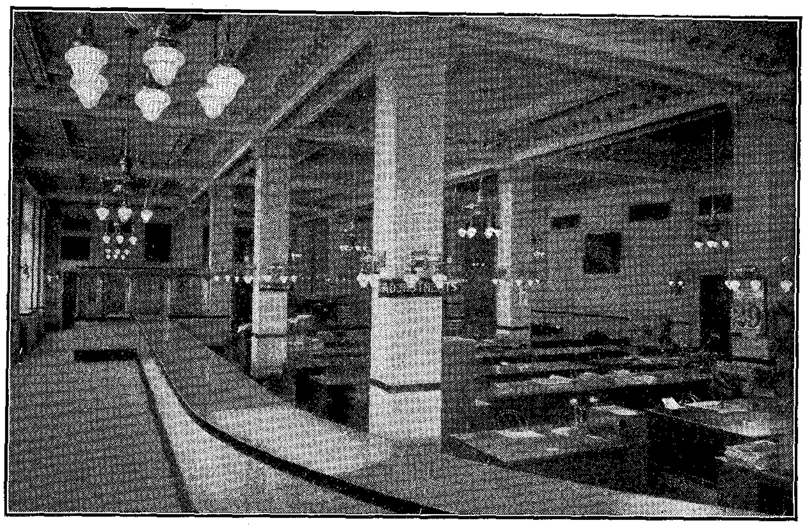

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manner. He had not the gravity of a Peel, or an Aberdeen, or a Gladstone. Like Canning he had too much of the Irishman in him, and to the last he never ceased to be a schoolboy. But he was more serious than he pretended to be, or let others suppose. In Parliament for nearly sixty years, in office for nearly fifty, he was an indefatigable worker, and yet never let work damp his high spirits or affect his genial temper. That was surely a great achievement. It was better than an achievement: it was part of the endowment of the man: the Celtic admixture in his blood and his splendid physical equipment. Palmerston resolutely refused to grow old, and he died in harness. He was one of the happy few who are born young, and to the end he preserved the dew of his youth."

EDWARD LEGGE'S SECOND KING EDWARD BOOK

Legge, Edward. More About King Edward. 8vo, pp. 389. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $4.

It is generally thought that when a man writes a successful book and is encouraged by his success to write a sequel to it, he runs the risk of ending in a fiasco. Such can not be said of this second instalment of Mr. Legge's anecdotic notice of King Edward VII.'s life. There is not a dull page in the book. There are some racy incidents in Edward's career before, as Prince of Wales, he was called upon to represent his mother on public occasions. During that period he lived a life of pleasure and amusement—never excesses—according to his biographer. A diary of one year shows that scarcely a single day from January to December was without its social enjoyments for the Prince—dinner, shooting-parties, or theaters. This diary was published in *The Weekly Despatch* (London), a radical paper, and of the effect of this publication Mr. Legge says:

"The effect of the publication of the diary was the reverse of what its compilers had anticipated. The classes addrest by Mr. Dilke's paper were mostly traders, great and small—London tradespeople and their hundreds of thousands of hands in particular. All these, and all in a similar position in the country, knew that the more the Prince Leader of Society went about the better it was for trade—trade as represented by themselves, and they regarded the diary, not as an indictment of the Prince of Wales, but as an index of the good he was doing by spending money on rational pleasures and causing others to spend it on entertaining himself and the friends of both hosts and guests."

But when the Queen's health failed, Prince Albert Edward manfully undertook the public services which relieved Victoria's later days. He did not particularly like the work, but as a dutiful son and patriotic Englishman he undertook it. The singular anomaly of his position as preventing him from partaking in the administrative work of the Government is a curious feature in the life of royalty. As Mr. Legge says:

"We were told that the Prince had often wished to find relief in politics from the 'sentry-go' of exhibition openings, hospital foundation-layings, and the like.

"From time to time the Prince struggled against the soul-deadening routine of his royal existence, but when he ventured to make a way for himself he was politely but firmly thrust back. The visit to

India was one welcome break in the dreary round, and his appointment as one of the Royal Commissioners on the Housing of the Poor was another. How on earth her Majesty's Ministers ever mustered up courage sufficient to permit the heir apparent to touch, be it only with so much as his finger-tips, the responsible duties and burdens of citizenship remains to this day a mystery. Mr. Gladstone was then prime minister, which may account for it, and it deserves to be noted as a welcome and bold innovation, which, if it had been followed up, might have redeemed everything. Unfortunately, it was not followed up. The Prince attended all the sittings, went 'slumming' in all the East End, invited the commissioners to Sandringham, and, in short, did his first commission excellently well. But never again was he permitted to share in anything serious."

At the time referred to, the Labor Commission was to the fore, and it was known that questions pertaining to labor, the housing of the poor, and similar questions had always occupied the closest attention of the heir apparent.

It is an open secret that the Prince of Wales was very anxious to serve on the Labor Commission. He had served on the Commission on the Housing of the Poor, and he saw no reason why he should not be a member of the Commission which owed its existence to Sir John Gorst. But for reasons of State the Ministers of the Crown snubbed the Prince, and excluded him in the same arbitrary fashion as they excluded women from the list of their commissioners. It is easy to see many good reasons why a prudent prime minister might deem it undesirable to sandwich the Prince between Mr. Livesey and Tom Mann. But it is equally easy to see that if the Prince had occupied a seat on the commission it would have brought him into close contact with the stern realities of existence among the poor, and would have given him opportunities, of which he would have been able to avail himself, to use his undoubted abilities in the service of the nation.

It was said of Greville's Memoirs that the author was an eavesdropper who peeped in at open doors, listened at open windows, and even peered through keyholes. This idea has of course been rejected and exploded and was only suggested by the many-sided details, the assurance and liveliness which permeate his "Memoirs" and throw so much light upon inside history of the reigns of George IV., William IV., and Victoria. In one way Mr. Legge excels George Greville. He goes into such detail as to tell us exactly of the color of Edward's coats and how much change he carried in his pocket. His book is readable to all those who have the inestimable gift of curiosity, which in high things as well as in low is the mother of knowledge. We have found the book amusing sometimes in the sense that the "Yellowplush Papers" are amusing. Considered as a sort of intimate view of Court life it is stimulating and valuable. There is nothing acrimonious, scandalous, or unsubstantiated in it, and above all it is full of touches which reveal the character of a king, witty, debonair, and wise, whose equal in statesmanship and strength of character the author claims can only be found in the person of Queen Elizabeth.

(*Continued on page* 921)

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 919*)

We can not close this brief review without repeating a strange story about the King's country-house in Norfolk.

"One custom always observed at Sandringham on the eve of the New Year was the 'first-footing.' King Edward instituted the practise every year of clearing the house of every adult staying there, servants and all, at five minutes to twelve, and was himself the first to open the main door after midnight had struck, and to enter the place leading Queen Alexandra by the hand. The only time he was forestalled was at the close of 1909, when a younger member of the royal family dashed round to another entrance and threw the great door open on the stroke of midnight. 'We shall have some very bad luck this year,' remarked the king, gravely; and it was a curious coincidence that his Majesty died four months afterward."

OUR HISTORY IN ONE VOLUME

Bassett, John Spencer, Ph.D., Professor of American History in Smith College. A Short History of the United States. With maps. 8vo, pp. i-xiv-885. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

The story of American civilization, which will have for the historian of the far future a fascination equal to that of Rome, continues to inspire the efforts of serious writers. That story can never be told in its completeness. The drama is too complicated, too crowded with great events, too rich in variety and incident. No literary artist, not even a master, can hope to achieve a complete and definitive picture; it is however within the power of a competent craftsman to throw new lights upon the familiar story, to present new perspectives of well-known events, and to suggest the hidden motives and springs of action which lie beneath the surface of great affairs.

The author of the latest study of American history has done this, and something more. He has, perhaps, been too modest in his preface in disclaiming originality for his work, for that quality is not lacking in his pages.

While Mr. Bassett has given a prominent place to political institutions, regarding them as "the most conscious expression of the national will and determining the form of the story," he has laid the chief emphasis in his narrative (following McMaster in this respect) upon the habits and social progress of the people, thus imparting to it the stamp of modernity and bringing it into line with those historical works which concern themselves as much with economic affairs and public interests as with battles and heroes.

The volume opens with an interesting account of physical environment, which, tho neglected by many writers, has largely influenced the trend of history. Climatic conditions, rivers, and harbors, minerals, forestry, and crops receive careful treatment in the opening pages. Then follows an account of the Indian—his origins, customs, intimate life, religious ideas, and culture—an illuminating chapter full of interest for the general reader. The oft-told story of the colonies, the war of the Revolution and of 1812, and the Mexican and Civil wars are described with more detail than is usual in a compendium of history.

The author has made a careful study of the difficult and complicated political events which characterized the formative period of the republic. He has rightly apprehended the immense importance and significance of Jackson in American history, and his story of the strong man who best represents and, in fact, incarnates the spirit of American democracy may be regarded as a valuable addition to recent historical literature. In describing the events of this period Mr. Bassett, moreover, found himself upon familiar ground, having published in 1911 an elaborate monograph upon Andrew Jackson, which was well received.

A notable and valuable feature of the volume is the bibliographical list appended to each chapter, which is intended to guide the reader who wishes to make further researches. Some idea of the comprehensive character of the book may be had from the fact that its final pages treat of what we have recently read in the newspapers. The last third of the work presents a thoughtful study of what has taken place within the memory of those who have reached middle life. It is a useful and interesting record of our own times.

DR. HASTINGS'S SEVENTH VOLUME

Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Edited by James Hastings, with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A., D.D., and Louis H. Gray, M.A., Ph.D. Vol. VI. Fiction-Hyksos. 8vo, pp. xviii-890. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1914. $7.

Half-way house on the road to completion is the point reached by this volume in the great work of which it is a part. The aim and scope—ethical, philosophical, anthropological, historical, and religious—have been amply illustrated in the preceding volumes, and the present issue offers an excellent average of value. Probably volume six shows more clearly than any of the preceding the character of those that are to follow, at least in one respect, viz., the average length of the articles. There is only one subject treated at great length—"God," which takes up 64 pages. This would be much longer were it not that several subdivisions are cross-referred to other articles—the philosophical doctrine to "Theism," the Celtic to "Celts," Mithraic to "Mithraism," Roman to "Roman Religion," and Vedic to "Vedic Religion." Consequently, there are fewer composite articles here, and the average length is greatly reduced.

Besides the subjects which one would expect to find here treated there are some highly interesting ones of a general character. Such is the discussion of "Fiction," by two Americans, the Associate-editor Gray and his friend, A. I. du Pont Coleman, of New York City College. Another similar in character and equally inviting is that on "Hospitality," to which eleven scholars contribute. Geographical and tribal articles abound, and the anthropological data and treatment illustrate the advance in the science of making encyclopedias. Some of the biographical contributions are also noteworthy—"Hegel," by J. B. Baillie, for instance. We could have endured a longer treatment, however, of Goethe and Heine, who are somewhat summarily dismissed, each of them with only 3¼ pages. When one thinks of the vast influence of Goethe on literature, philosophy, and religion, the judgment of the editors in space-allotment seems here gravely at fault. A very informing article is that on "Heroes and Hero-

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Nelson, Capt. A. W. Yankee Swanson. Pp. 374. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1.50 net.

Captain Nelson's book has the virtue of being an account of actual experiences. It is a description of his first voyage when he was only thirteen, and relates how he acquired the training that fitted him for the captaincy of a fine passenger steamer. The author talks little of himself, but gives a fine idea of "Yankee Swanson," the mate, "the embodiment of what a good sailor and officer should be under trying and, at times, desperate conditions." The narrative has much to say of the author's aged grandfather, and contains his testimony in regard to good deeds done by Napoleon, as witnessed by him.

Reid, Whitelaw. American and English Studies. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 316–344. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $4.

It was said of Burke that he sacrificed to party "what was meant for mankind." And so of Mr. Reid has it often been said that he sacrificed himself and his newspaper in order to accept political preferment. But many other men have tied themselves in one way or another to the wheels of a political machine and so have checked, or have left undeveloped, fine powers for disinterested and needed work in the political and social worlds. Mr. Reid was long the editor of what was considered to be the most powerful Republican organ in this country. He inherited—or acquired through a turn of fortune—the traditions of Horace Greeley. With opportunity for political preferment, he became a candidate for the Vice-Presidency under General Harrison, but was defeated. He was afterward made Minister to France. Later he became Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and closed his life there. This collection of addresses and essays, many of the essays reprinted from periodicals to which they were originally contributed, will help to show Mr. Reid's intellectual fitness to represent us in the British capital. His service there helped to cement the ties which bind together these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, who, as Mr. Bryce has said, "must eventually dominate the world."

Hart, Albert Bushnell, LL.D. Social and Economic Forces in American History. Pp. 523. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

This book, edited by Mr. Hart, is a condensation from "The American Nation: A History." It presents consecutive views of life, manners, and customs from the beginning of the first colonies. The accounts have been taken from the works of the distinguished scholars employed on the twenty-seven volumes of "The American Nation." It sets forth the natural causes that led to the Revolution, the Civil War, and the welding together of North, South, East, and West. Considerable space is devoted to discussion of the French occupation of Canada in the North and Louisiana in the South, and the influence which

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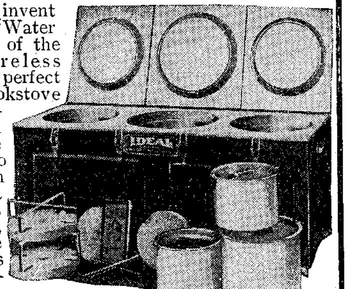

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Keeps Food Pure and Sweet

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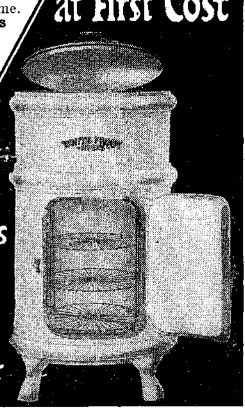


the French and Indian wars exerted in the evolution of the original thirteen colonies.

Howard, Clare. English Travelers of the Renaissance. Pp. 232. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50.

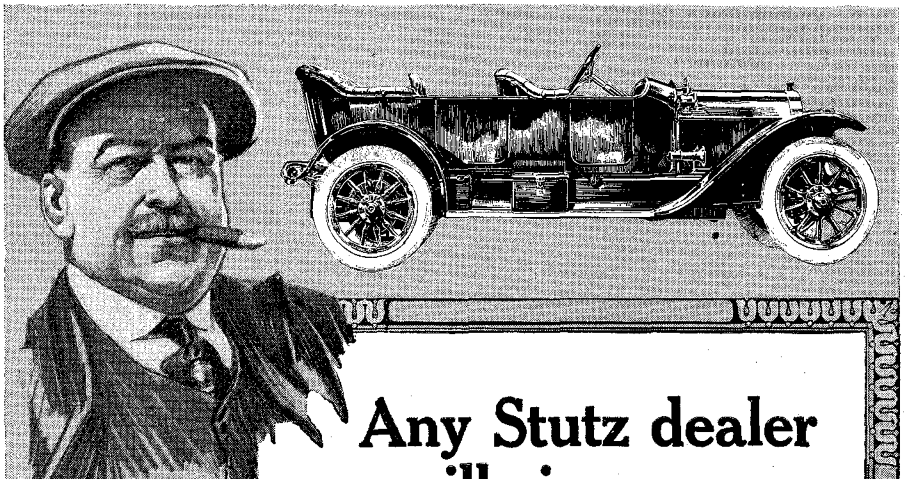
Foreign travel to-day is almost the rule rather than the exception, but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a trip to the continent was more of a venture. Miss Howard has made a careful study of the innumerable little volumes of that time, giving directions to the would-be traveler, from which she has provided many interesting extracts with comments. The first essays of the sort are from German writers, for the Germans and English have been the most indefatigable travelers. Travel has been recommended as a "highly educating experience, by which one was made a complete man intellectually, also as a duty to the state." The directions given in the different books show the precautions necessary for the traveler, and the purpose for which he went. Italy was at first the goal of all, later Paris won, and during the reign of Charles the Second, Italy and Germany were again safe, so that Holland, Germany, Italy, and France made a magnificent round of sights, namely, the "Grand Tour." Miss Howard has done well the task she set herself, namely, "to rescue these essays from oblivion, to show the social background from which they emerged, and to reproduce their enthusiasm for self-improvement and their high-hearted contempt for an easy, indolent life."

Atteridge, A. Hilliard. Famous Modern Battles. Maps and plans. Cloth. Pp. viii-400. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.75 net.

In a very thrilling account, free both from overcoloring and from military technicalities which might bewilder a layman, Captain Hilliard has written descriptions of fifteen modern battles. They are confined to the last sixty years, and in only one case are two successive battles separated by more than seven years. Taken all together, they involve the troops of France, England, Russia, Italy, the United States, the Confederate States, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Egypt, Abyssinia, Spain, the Khalifa, the Boers, Japan, Bulgaria, Servia, Greece, Montenegro! What a commentary on civilization! Notable, apart from the extent and frequency of such horrors, is the change in tactics that the growth of the science of war is making necessary. This is well brought out by the clear descriptions and the numerous plans.

Weller, Charles Heald. Athens and Its Monuments. 8vo, pp. xxiv-412. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

To teachers and students of the classics, and to all who have occasion for reference to the topography and antiquities of Athens, it is a great convenience to have at hand a trustworthy monograph giving everything of real importance. Professor Weller's volume, which affords such facilities, follows the topographical plan of Pausanias's famous description, and by means not only of letterpress, but of 262 maps, reproductions from photographs, and other illustrations, presents vividly the result of investigation, historical and archeological, up to the present. The method is critical and the result trustworthy. It is interesting to note, for example, that many inscriptions have been made clear which enable us to correct, or perhaps we should say complete, the information given by Pausanias.



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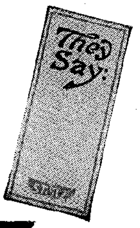

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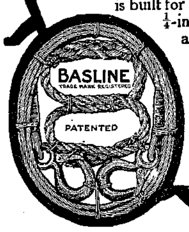

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LOVE AND HUMOR IN AN IMPERIAL COURT

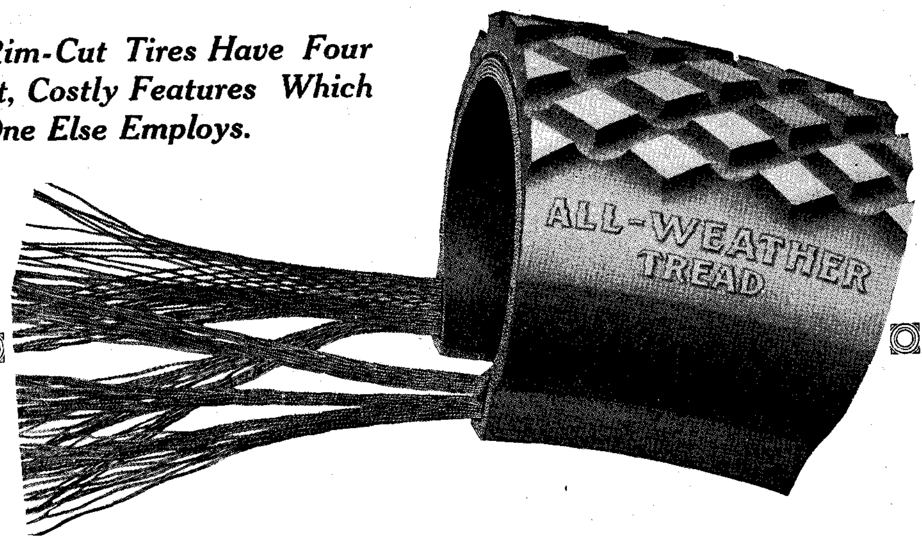
TO become at eighteen years of age an Emperor and to reign for sixty-six years over one of the major Powers of Europe is a mark of distinction for any scion of royal stock. But to do this in spite of the centrifugal jealousies of a host of mutually hostile nationalities and the equally centrifugal dispositions of the members of the royal house, has been the task and the accomplishment of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, now the oldest monarch in Europe. It is just this tendency both of his dominions and of his family to fly apart in unexpected ways that particularly interests the aged ruler's latest biographer, Francis Gribble. From the latter we learn that his hero is, on the one hand, "the one indispensable man in the Empire—the one man whose life must be preserved and prolonged at all hazards, for fear lest his death should entail the collapse of the edifice which he has reared," and, on the other hand, "the one splendidly sane member of an eccentric and decadent house," maintaining its dignity in the face of the reckless vagaries, notorious scandals, and even insanity of its other members. It is to the incidents of his reign that serve to illustrate this dual prominence of the Emperor that Mr. Gribble directs our attention in his book ("The Life of the Emperor Francis Joseph," New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons). To a large extent these events are strange and rather uncanny, the deeds of half-mad men and women, ending often in violent deaths or disappearances never accounted for. Yet among them now and again shine out more pleasant incidents, the glow of romance, or the gleam of humor. Francis Joseph himself is the hero of one of these. The heroine was not, alas! the Princess Helen of Bavaria, whom his mother and her father had selected for him. We read:

> She was very charming, but still more charming, as it seemed to Francis Joseph, was her younger sister, Princess Elizabeth, the Cinderella who was kept in the background.
>
> Elizabeth had not been trained for any great position. She was only sixteen: a madcap and a child of nature—accustomed, in so far as any one in her station might be, to the untrammeled freedom of a highlander. She roamed the woods and the mountains—tho not, as the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" tells us, with a gun in her hand in pursuit of game. There are stories of her playing the zither at the doors of cottages in remote Bavarian valleys, while peasant children danced to the music; and she was strangely beautiful, with haunting eyes and a wonderful wealth of hair. Depths of meaning looked out of those eyes, indications of those mysteries of her soul through which she was presently to figure as an unfathomable conundrum challenging a curious world.
>
> Francis Joseph—tall, handsome, blond, blue-eyed, a proud soldier, and a gallant man, with no mystery or semblance of mystery about him—looked into the girl's eyes and was conquered.
>
> Elizabeth was not formally presented—it was almost by accident that Francis Joseph first saw her. He was alone in a room when she entered, in a simple white dress, with flowers in her hair, and greeted him with a "Good morning, cousin." He kept her talking—and of course, as he was the Emperor, she could not possibly run away and leave him, however shy she felt—for quite a long time; and he ended by saying that he hoped to resume the conversation at dinner, or at the dance which was to follow. But Elizabeth feared not. She was still "in the schoolroom"—not yet "out"—had "nothing to wear." "Still, if your Majesty insists . . . " she hesitated. "I do insist," said Francis Joseph. "Listen! We'll play a comedy; say nothing to any one, but dress for the party and come down to it." "But I shall be scolded." "No, you won't. I'll see to that—you can trust me."
>
> So the comedy was played; and, of course, when the Emperor exprest his pleasure at seeing the unexpected guest the scolding flickered out; and after that matters progressed at a great pace, to the great chagrin, as one can not doubt, of sister Helen. The Emperor outraged all the proprieties by dancing half the night with the schoolgirl. When the dance was interrupted for tea to be served, he showed her an album containing colored illustrations of the various national costumes worn in the eighteen States of Austria. "There," he said. "These are my subjects. I wonder if you would like them to be your subjects, too." Then they danced again; and when the cotillion came, he presented his little Cinderella with a bouquet of edelweiss, gathered with his own hands, with the result that every one except Cinderella herself began to suspect that his intentions were serious.
>
> His Cinderella, indeed, could hardly believe that his intentions were serious, even when her mother told her so. "What! Me an Empress! But I am nobody!" she exclaimed skeptically; but she had not long to wait before the sense of her importance was brought home to her, for at ten o'clock the next morning Francis Joseph's carriage rattled up to the door of her hotel. "Is the Princess Elizabeth up?" he asked; and the reply was that Princess Elizabeth had not finished dressing. "Then I will see the Duchess," he said; and he went up and made his formal demand for his Cinderella's hand, with the result that half an hour later all the members of the imperial family then in Ischl were summoned to the little parish church, and there, to the strains of the Austrian national anthem, the betrothal was solemnly celebrated. His words to his affianced bride, as he came out of the church, are said to have been:
>
> "This is the happiest day of my life. I owe my happiness to you, and I thank you for the light you have brought into my life."

Unfortunately, unlike Cinderella and the Prince, they did not live happily ever after, and an incompatibility of tempera-

(*Continued on page 926*)

No-Rim-Cut Tires Have Four Great, Costly Features Which No One Else Employs.



The Price We Pay

For Leadership in Tiredom

The Figures Are These:

Our sales last year were $33,000,000. Almost $8,000,000 over the year before, despite enormous price reductions. Almost $20,000,000 more than 1911. Almost 16 times our sales in our ninth year of tire making.

We sold last year eleven times as many tires as in the fiscal year of 1909. We are selling now 35 per cent more than last year.

Our rapid growth came when cars in general were equipped to measure tire mileage. It was odometer figures that rushed Goodyears to the top.

How We Earned It

No man can doubt that, in some way, Goodyears earned this verdict. It is based on over three million tires.

In some way we gave men more for their money—more mileage, less trouble, less upkeep. And this is how we did it.

We set scores of experts at research and experiment. We appropriated $100,000 yearly for this work.

We built in our laboratory, every day, experimental tires. We built machines to test them, and we compared them on the road.

Thus, month by month, these tires were bettered until we reached the limit. Until a thousand attempts had failed to show an improvement.

Things We Fought

We found that tires were largely wrecked by rim-cuts. Almost one in three, as per our last statistics on the old-type tires.

We invented No-Rim-Cuts, the hookless tires. The tires with six flat bands of braided wires vulcanized into the tire base. See picture at the top. That feature—which we still control—completely ended rim-cutting.

We found that countless blow-outs were due to wrinkled fabric—wrinkled by curing on an iron core. So we final-cured all tires on air bags, shaped like inner tubes. Cured them under actual road conditions. That stopped this waste, but it adds to our tire cost $1,500 daily.

We found that loose treads ruined many tires. So we paid $50,000 for a method to combat them. That patent method is now employed in every No-Rim-Cut tire.

We found that anti-skid treads too often meant short-lived tires. They centered strains at small points in the fabric. So we invented the All-Weather tread. A flat, double-thick tread, as smooth as a plain tread, but affording resistless grip. And that tread is now fast supplanting the plain tread.

Done by Us Alone

All these costly, mileage-adding features are used by us alone. Nobody else builds tires like No-Rim-Cuts. Nobody else cures on air bags. Nobody else so combats loose treads. Nobody else uses All-Weather treads.

At first, when our output was limited, we had to ask high prices for such tires. But prices came down as our output went up. Now many tires lacking all these features cost far more than Goodyears.

There are very big reasons why No-Rim-Cut tires gained their matchless prestige. They have proved their economy to hundreds of thousands. They will prove it to you when you let them.

Won't you give them a chance when you next buy tires?

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No user has ever challenged the non-skid guarantee.

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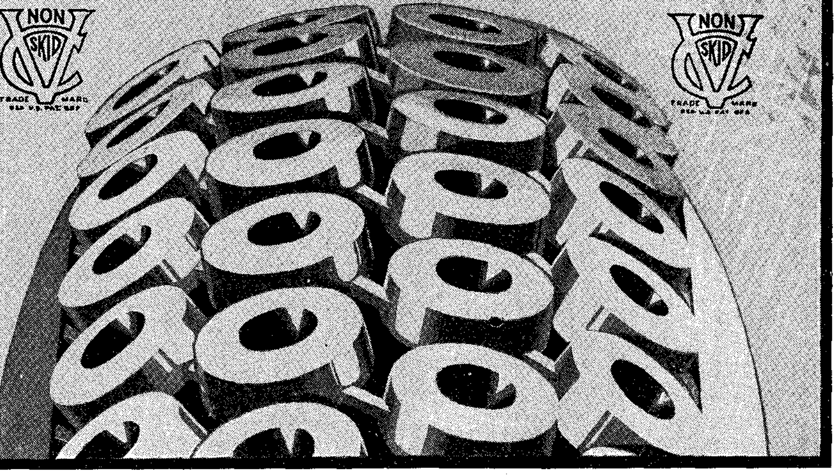

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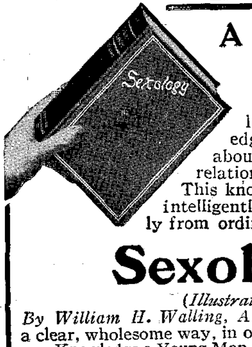

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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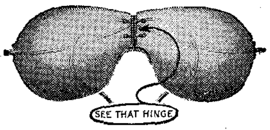

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WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, neat and inconspicuous; conforms to the contour of the face, excludes wind as well as dust, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision. Temples covered with composition of silk and cotton makes them easy on the ears. Lenses either amber color or white.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 924)

ment separated them in life if not in law. But that is a longer and another story. Somewhat similar in its beginnings, but much happier in its progress, was the romance of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Emperor's nephew and heir apparent. He had been seen visiting the Archduchess Isabella's family rather often, and the newspapers had hastened to announce his engagement to her daughter, Archduchess Gabrielle. But not so. There was yet to be played a romantic comedy unique of its kind: a romance of cod-liver oil! As we read:

> The Archduchess Isabella had a lady-in-waiting—Countess Sophie Chotek, a member of a Bohemian family, which, tho old, was poor, and not of the highest order of nobility. Her father had held a governorship in Bohemia; her brother was a provincial official of moderate, but not excessive, dignity. But Francis Ferdinand, while charmingly polite to the Archduchess Gabrielle, was more often to be seen sitting in cozy corners with Countess Sophie Chotek. Often and often he sat a whole evening with her in a cozy corner, talking gloomily about his health, and complaining of the rigorous prescriptions of the doctors. Cod-liver oil, he said, was horrid stuff. It did him no good: he should stop taking it.
>
> And Countess Sophie Chotek reasoned and pleaded with him, as womanly women do. Of course, cod-liver oil was good for him; he mustn't be silly and pretend that he knew better than the doctors; a peppermint lozenge would take away the taste. Anyhow, take it he really must, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of those to whom his life was precious.
>
> "For my sake—to please me," she concluded coaxingly; and Francis Ferdinand promised and found that the medicine did work the promised miracle. He got better and better, until he was quite well; and there was joy in the House of Hapsburg, and all the archdukes and archduchesses were grateful to Countess Sophie Chotek. It delighted the Archduchess Isabella in particular to see that her lady-in-waiting had such good influence over the heir apparent, and had succeeded, after every one else had failed, in modifying his attitude toward his medicine. It did not occur to her that cod-liver oil was a potion which could operate as a love-philter, or that the conversations conducted in the cozy corners might have run on from cod-liver oil to other and more intimate themes.

Yet such was the case and in spite of opposition, Francis Ferdinand won his bride tho at the heavy cost of taking oath that their children should not succeed to the throne after him.

One of the humorous incidents of Francis Joseph's life relates to a call he made on a friend in Ischl. It runs thus:

> He had stayed into the small hours, and desired, in consideration for the feelings of others, to depart without disturbing the household. Being unaccustomed, however, to stealthy movements, he stumbled over the furniture and disturbed the cook, who, suspecting that a burglar had intruded,

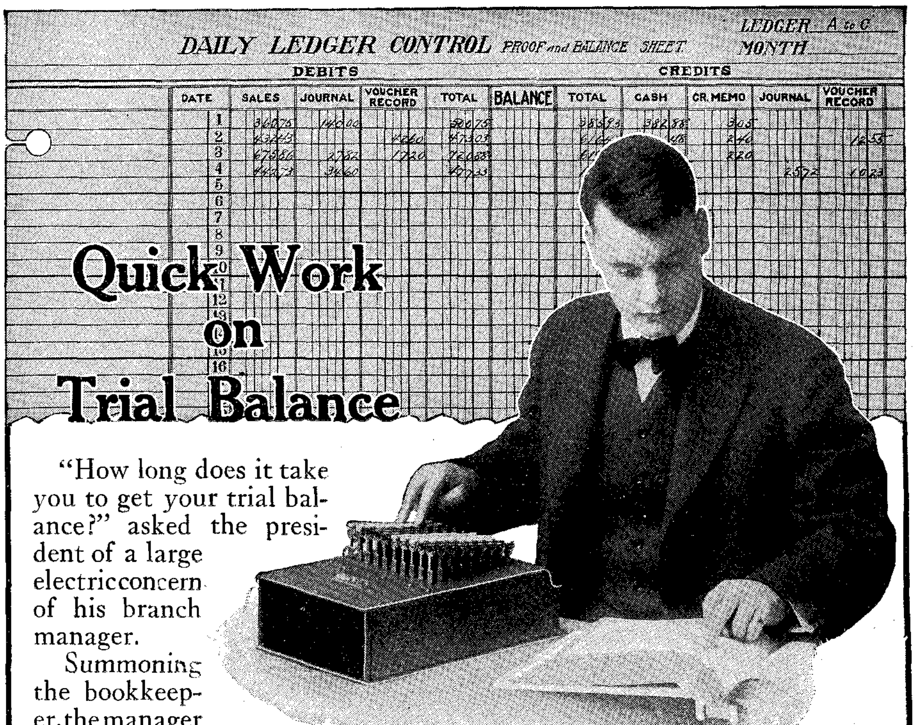
came courageously down-stairs attired in her nightgown and carrying a bedroom candle. Her impulse was to scream, but Francis Joseph checked it. "Don't you see that I'm the Emperor, you silly woman?" he said in a stage whisper. Whereupon the cook, profoundly loyal, but not knowing exactly what course of conduct a manual of etiquette would prescribe in the situation, fell on her knees at her sovereign's feet, and began to sing at the top of her voice: "Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser!"

THE MAN WHO WAS DEAD

PERHAPS MORE than one man has wished that he might suddenly find himself in a second personality, quite distinct from the first, and have the chance to begin his life all over again, with none of the ties of his former existence and with a "clean slate." The case has lately come up of one man who had this opportunity, but did not avail himself of it. For thirty-five years he was separated from his wife and son, while they believed him to be dead; and yet throughout all that period his search for them was tireless. The New York *Sun* in telling this strange story has called its hero an Enoch Arden, but in view of the actual events this is somewhat of a misnomer, for Alfred Welland did not on his return find himself an outcast and forgotten. The bond of the family, through a generation and a half, still held true. The news story presents an admirable picture of the reunion of husband and wife:

> A gray-haired man of prosperous appearance rapt timidly upon a door on the third floor of the house at 87 South Fourth Street, in Williamsburg, yesterday morning. His manner was that of one who seemed to dread the outcome of what was about to happen.
>
> The door opened. Confronting the man was a woman of about his age, gray-haired too. Wonderingly she stood as he walked in, wiping her hands nervously upon her apron.
>
> For a moment or two he struggled for speech, then he regained self-control.
>
> "Mary!" he cried, holding out both hands to the woman. "Don't you know me? Don't you know your husband? They told me you were dead. I've hunted all over the world for you and just found you were living."
>
> The woman's face was as gray as her hair. For a moment she stood as one dazed. Then she threw herself into his arms and called his name as her husband.
>
> The door closed upon them, while neighbors ran to spread the tidings through the house.
>
> More than thirty-five years ago Alfred Welland, then a prosperous British resident of Cairo, Egypt, became involved in Egypto-Turkish politics. He was intimate with Osman Pasha, the Turkish General, and enlisted in the Turkish Army at the outbreak of the Turko-Russian War. Osman made him an officer and he marched

(*Continued on page 929*)



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Being assured they were, the manager, turning to the president, said:

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The only rowboat motor that can *be reversed without stopping* the engine. Brass muffler, 9-in. bronze propellor, special weedless construction. Coils, batteries, etc., complete. Suitable for fresh or salt water.

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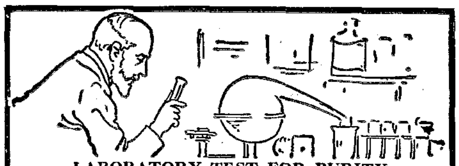

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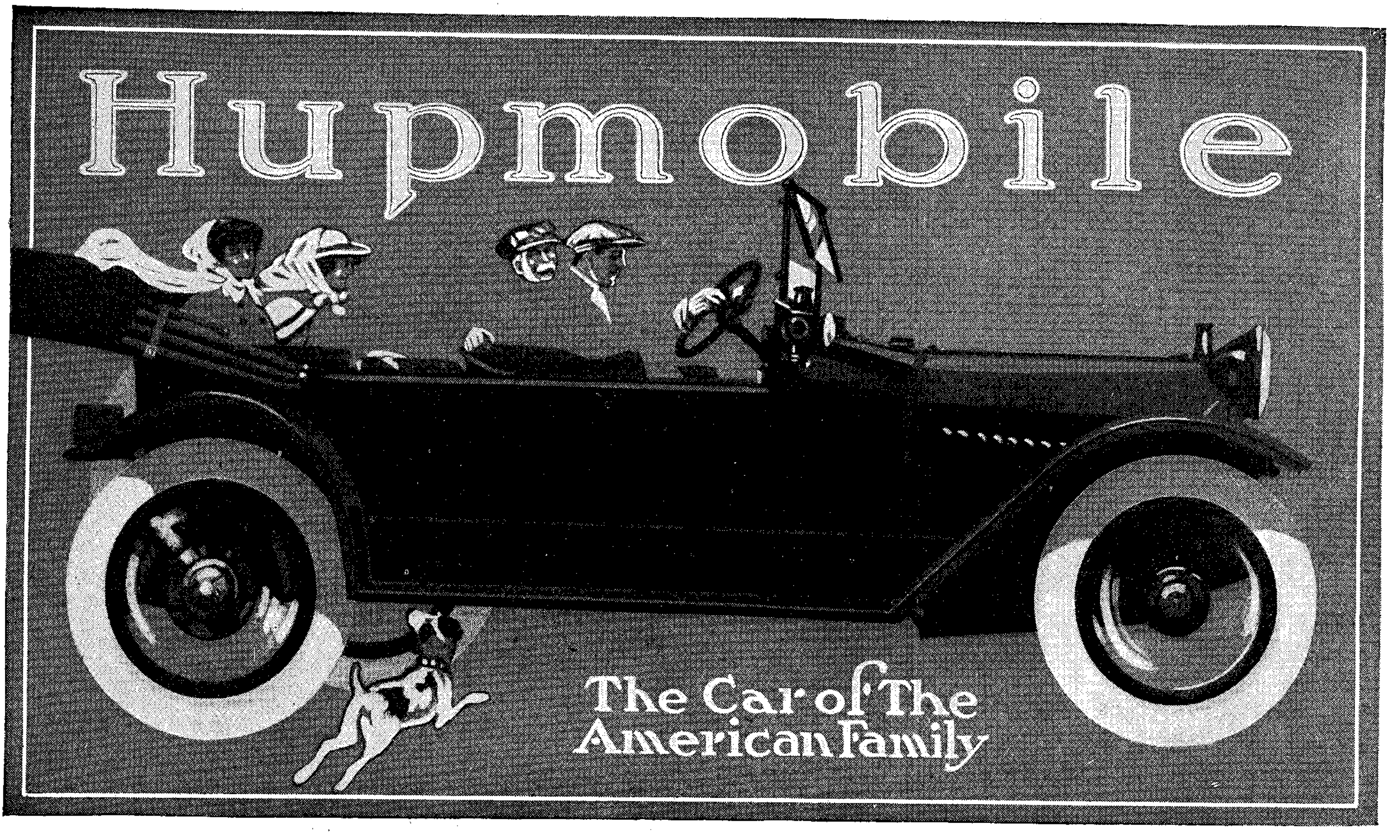
Hupmobile
The Car of The American Family

Low Cost of Maintenance the Root of Hupmobile Popularity

One of the officials of this company is just back from a nation-wide tour.

Another official has just returned from a second trip around the world.

They traveled tens of thousands of miles, that they might meet and talk with men who sell, and men who buy the Hupmobile.

They wanted to learn the sources of its strength and popularity.

They went with open minds, to hear criticisms and suggestions.

Their reports—submitted separately—are in startling and significant accord.

Both point to the same irresistible conclusion—both single out one paramount and impressive fact.

The root and basis of Hupmobile popularity is the low cost of the superb and continuous service which it renders to the owner.

Both men encountered differences of opinion in regard to non-essentials.

But all over America, and all around the world—*only one opinion on the all important question of cost and service.*

In the old world, they found the Hupmobile commanding an eager and magnificent market.

In America, a demand that is twelve months long—with a secondary market for used Hupmobiles at a price so high that it is one of the marvels of the motor car business.

"I have found out," says one report, "precisely why the Hupmobile is 'the car of the American family.' It is because the Hupmobile does all that any family could ask, and *does it at a lesser cost.*"

"We have not over-stated the case," says the other report. "When we say we believe the Hupmobile to be 'the best car of its class in the world, we are only repeating what ninety-nine out of one hundred owners sincerely affirm."

Don't be satisfied with our say-so on this important subject of cost and service.

Stop and inquire of the first Hupmobile owner you meet.

In every one of the forty-eight states—in every civilized country on the globe—you'll find the substance of these two reports backed up by the enthusiastic experience of the individual user.

All these thousands of owners are solidly behind you when you buy a Hupmobile.

A loyal servant, a faithful friend, a tireless worker, and a source of saving instead of expense—all these qualities you'll find pre-eminent in your Hupmobile.

Unit power plant, with small bore, long-stroke motor, 3¼-inch bore by 5½-inch stroke, cylinders cast en bloc.

Trouble-proof carburetor, permanently adjusted, with air supply controlled from dash.

Right hand steer, gear shift and emergency brake levers in center.

Full floating rear axle.

Touring car or roadster type, with regular equipment, $1050; in Canada $1230.

With electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, oversize tires and tire carrier, $1200; in Canada $1380.

Six-passenger touring car has regular equipment of oversize tires, demountable rims and tire carrier, at $1200; in Canada $1480; with electric lighting and starting, $1300; in Canada $1630.

All U. S. prices f. o. b. Detroit. Canadian prices f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario.

HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1243 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Plant, Windsor, Ontario

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 927)

away with his command after saying good-by to his young wife and their infant son, named for his father.

For some months the wife and her little boy remained in Cairo waiting for some news of Welland. At intervals came letters—now a brief line hastily scrawled, now a longer epistle telling of the campaign, of the husband's safety, and of a further promotion that he had received. But after a time the letters ceased and there was no news of Welland or of the command with which he marched. There ensued a period of aching waiting, and then, continues *The Sun*, came the news that seemed to confirm the dread of the long days preceding:

> In 1877 the rumor swept through Egypt that a terrible battle had been fought at Plevna and that thousands had been killed and wounded. Official dispatches confirmed this, and the list of the dead contained the name of Capt. Alfred Welland.
>
> The wife was broken-hearted. She was fairly well-to-do and had no cause to worry on that account, but the loss of her husband made her very ill for a long time. When she recovered she sought to trace her husband's body, but learned that he had been buried in an unnamed grave.
>
> After a year Mrs. Welland sold her home in Cairo and with her young son left the country. She went first to Australia, traveled there for a while, and finally came to the United States, settling in New York. Her son grew up, and some years ago he married and went to live in Boston, where business called him. His mother continued to make her home here, and for some time has had an apartment in Williamsburg. She had for years been firm in the belief that her husband was dead, and had given up the search for information about him.

Thus the long period of separation began. Beyond a certain time the wife could not keep up her hope, and with her removal from the East nearly all trace was lost by which one who had returned from the dead might find her. To her it seemed impossible that she would ever again hear from her husband; and yet, back in Cairo, the impossible was beginning to happen. "Two years after the battle of Plevna," says the writer, "there came falteringly back to that city a worn, emaciated veteran of the war." The story continues:

> It was Alfred Welland, who had been left for dead upon the battle-field and had fallen a prisoner to the enemy. When the Turkish relief corps went over the scene later they found a body that, tho mutilated by shot, was identified as that of Welland. So his name passed from the rolls.
>
> The war ended and the Russian prisons gave up their captives. Among them was Welland. Slowly he made his way to his home. It was in strangers' hands. His wife and child had disappeared. Friends told him they had gone to Australia. He followed and heard finally that they had gone to America.
>
> Again he took up the search, but in this country it was in vain. He was told that a woman and a boy answering to the description he gave had died in a fever epidemic.
>
> From New York he went to Canada and settled in Montreal, starting in business as a furniture-manufacturer. The years brought him success, but not all happiness. He never married again, and for a long time followed many false clues to his family.
>
> Two years ago he came back to New York on business. Then his hopes were revived at a report that a Mrs. Welland was living here. But search failed to reveal her and he returned to Montreal. Ten days ago he received from friends information that they believed they had really found his wife.
>
> Yesterday he came to New York and went to the address the friends had given him. It was his wife who opened the door to him. She, too, had remained faithful to his memory and never married.
>
> Last night Mrs. Welland's old home was closed. She and her husband who was found after many years were on their way to Boston to see their son. He will not know until this morning that he has a father living.

THE FATHER OF MODERN VAUDEVILLE

On the afternoon of Benjamin F. Keith's funeral, matinée performances were omitted in five hundred theaters representing the Keith circuit and allied interests. Yet it is not much more than thirty years since Mr. Keith's career as a showman made its humble beginning with the exhibition of a midget in a shop window in Boston. His death at Palm Beach on March 26 calls attention to the truly remarkable record that he had built up for himself as a purveyor of clean amusement to the public. His first theater, opened in Boston in 1883, was the first continuous-performance theater in existence. As his business prospered he established similar theaters in New York and Philadelphia, and in 1906 he joined forces with F. F. Proctor, thus forming the most powerful vaudeville syndicate in the country. But his distinction lies in the fact that he was not only a pioneer, but a reformer. As the New York *Tribune* remarks:

> He was one of the first men to see what could be done to popularize and improve the cheaper forms of entertainment. Before he began to carry his ideas into effect the cheap variety theater lacked respectability. Its appeal was made to the coarsest tastes and it practically closed its doors to decent women and to children.
>
> Mr. Keith conceived the notion of attracting the patronage of the classes thus barred by making the vaudeville

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Come back from Court at 4 o'clock, your brain full of ideas and your notebook full of memoranda. If you dictate to a stenographer she is just about ready to go home when you are ready to start dictating. The result is that you dictate too hurriedly, or keep your stenographer after hours, or you put it off until morning and lose half of the force of your dictation.

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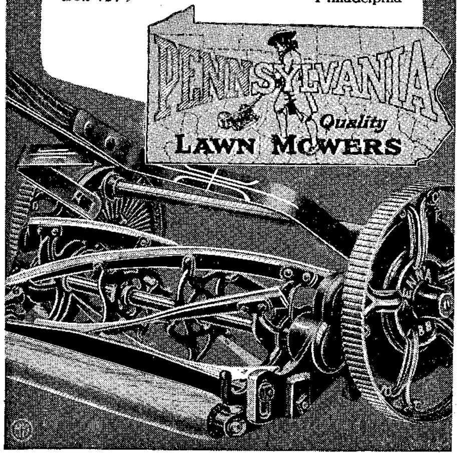

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> program clean and wholesome. He aimed at giving entertainment void of offensiveness. He created a new theatergoing public, composed largely of women and children, and as his system prospered he greatly improved the quality of his performances. Paying large salaries, he drew to the vaudeville stage actors and actresses of the first rank and gradually bridged over the old gulf between "legitimate" and variety performers.
>
> The man who thus raised the grade of cheaper theatrical entertainment the country over did an admirable work. He deserved all the material success which came to him, and for his aims and achievements should be held in grateful remembrance.

It is largely due to his vision and enterprise, declares the New York *Evening Post*, that "the standards of the vaudeville stage have risen to a point where the old distinction between 'variety' and the higher dignity of 'legitimate' has become obsolete."

"To be the father of modern vaudeville may not be the highest claim to fame," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, "but Mr. Keith had many legitimate grounds for pride in that paternity." And in the New York *Sun* we read:

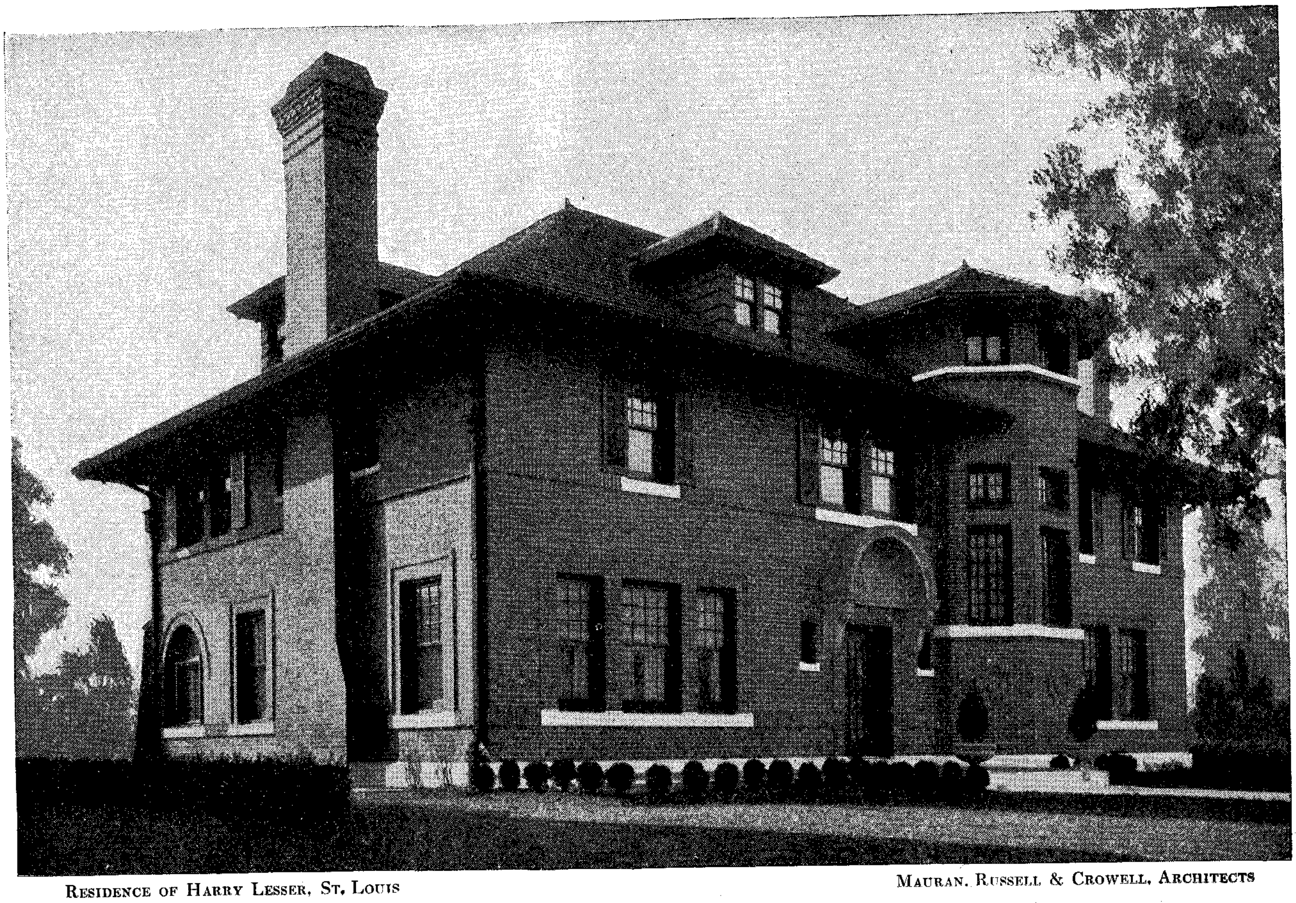
> The good that Benjamin F. Keith did is not interred with his bones. As the father of the present "vaudeville show" his work has resulted in a structure bigger—and better, maybe—than he dreamed of.
>
> He is said to have got his idea of a "continuous performance" from Barnum, that fountain of showmen's ideas, and it has grown and flourished mightily. He extracted what used to be called the "variety show" in our dark ages of popular amusement from the slough of coarseness and vulgarity in which it wallowed. Mr. Keith conceived the idea of making the low-priced variety show an entertainment fit for women and children to visit. How much the public, as well as his own fortune, benefited from his consistent and untiring development of this idea is matter of common knowledge. He was able to perceive the profit waiting to be drawn from this numerically great part of the population, which was without provision for its entertainment by stage performances. As his ventures began to justify themselves they grew and broadened almost automatically: no manager ever received greater cooperation from his public.
>
> From the day of his beginnings with the midget in the little shop window in Boston to the period when he engaged some of the greatest actors and actresses in the world, and paid them enormous salaries, his work seemed to prosper as if on its own merits. Instead of allowing his "attractions" to be cheapened in quality in the effort to please the cheapest taste of the ignorant playgoer, he consistently worked toward a better class of inexpensive entertainment, and he found his field broadening as he worked. He made the "vaudeville show" as respectable a branch of the whole "show business" as any other, and one in which no member of the dramatic profession need hesitate to display his best gifts.

RESCUES WITH THE BREECHES-BUOY

DURING the last four or five months there have been scores of occasions along the Atlantic seaboard for thanking the inventors of the breeches-buoy. There have been more shipwrecks than in many years, and the breeches-buoy has played a bigger part in the rescues than the surf-boat. It has been an unusually stormy season, and surf-boats in many instances were found to be useless. The breeches-buoy in operation is an awesome piece of machinery, especially to those who have never seen it used, but it has a fine record for efficiency. Its frequent use during recent storms moves a staff writer for the New York *Press* to tell about some thrilling rescues in which it cheated death. Sometimes, however, death wins the battle. The first story is more of a tragedy than a triumph:

> There was the wreck of the three-masted schooner *Louis V. Place*, on February 8, 1895. The *Louis V. Place* left Baltimore on a Monday. The weather was fair, with a stiff northwest wind. Soon after she got out of Chesapeake Bay it freshened to a gale, and the barometer began to drop steadily. All night the vessel held her northern course up the coast. By daybreak her rigging and sails were sheathed in ice an inch thick. Her seven sailors and Captain Squires reefed her closer, with the exception of the foresail, which was too stiff with ice to reef, and held her before the wind. It was then five degrees below zero.
>
> Tuesday and Wednesday she wallowed on, her hull ice-covered, her sails frozen aloft, a fantom ship of ice. Then she began to leak. Thursday she was rolling loggily in the trough of the sea, almost beyond control. Then it began to snow. By this time her crew were nearly helpless from exposure and exhaustion. The captain had lost his reckoning. He thought he must be near Sandy Hook. If the water was not too deep, he could anchor and ride out the storm. He ordered the crew to chop out the anchors and sounded, finding eight fathoms. For two hours the crew, feeble and tottering, tried to clear the anchors of ice and failed. As they still struggled the schooner struck, shouldered, hogged forward, and ran far up on the bar.
>
> Squires did not know it, but she lay just off the Lone Hill Life Saving Station on the north shore of Long Island. Gigantic seas began to break over her. Her crew climbed the shrouds and lasht themselves there, while their vessel began to break up.
>
> The life-savers of the Lone Hill and Blue Point stations discovered her and tried to launch a boat, but the sea was too high and they were beaten back. By this time the life-savers from the Point o' Woods station, to the west, had arrived, and they began a forty-eight-hour battle on the beach to save the seven souls aboard the ill-starred schooner.
>
> When the surf-boat fails the life-savers' next resort is the surf-gun and the breeches-buoy. The surf-gun is a miniature brass cannon. Into it are rammed powder and an iron projectile weighing several pounds. To one end of the projectile is attached nearly half a mile of fine, strong rope that is coiled carefully in a box. As the gun is

(*Continued on page* 932)



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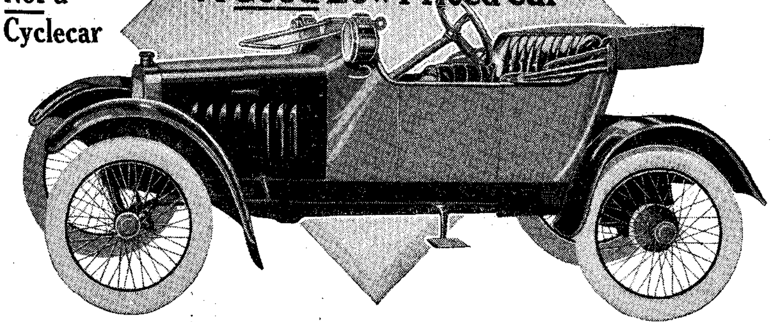

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A high-grade, well-designed, carefully built, light-weight automobile, with four-cylinder motor, 96-inch wheelbase, roomy body, standard tread, standard features; produced by an experienced, soundly financed organization.

The Saxon is not a cyclecar, but a real automobile, so simple a boy can run it—the first car to offer all the essential features of standard motor car practice at a price under $500.

The first cost of a Saxon is less than a good horse and buggy; the upkeep cost far less. Saving in time considered it is cheaper than riding on street cars.

The Saxon is a car of the widest usefulness—a source of pleasure and health for those of moderate means; a great time-saver for salesmen, physicians, contractors and all others to whom time is money.

It is a car for the young man—or for the young couple. In a Saxon two people can enjoy all the pleasures of touring at a cost so low as to be negligible.

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15 Horsepower
Sliding Gear Transmission
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Streamline Body
Honeycomb Radiator
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Light Weight
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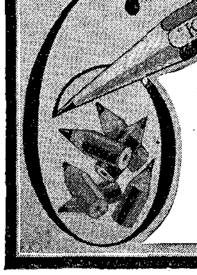

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LOOK FOR

THE NAME IN THE BRIDGE

OR THIS MARK IN FINGERGRIPS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 930)

fired and the projectile is shot out it carries the rope, which is known as the shot-line, out of the box and across whatever part of the wrecked vessel the iron missile may reach. The men on the wreck get hold of the shot-line and haul out the whip, a larger line, attached to which is the hawser on which the breeches-buoy is hauled back and forth like a construction-bucket on a steel cable. The range of the surf-gun is between a quarter and a half mile, according to the size of the shot-line used—the heavier lines being stronger, but not carrying as far as the lighter. The breeches-buoy is hauled out by the life-savers and hauled back when a man has got into it.

When the crews of the life-saving stations saw they could not reach the *Louis V. Place* in their boats they planted their surf-gun and shot a line across her. But just then the snow closed in thick and the line parted. For hours the snow continued, completely obscuring the vessel and preventing another line being fired. Finally it cleared and the next shot fell across the ship, but those on board of her were then so stiffened with cold that they were unable to reach the line and make it fast. Another hope vanished, and the life-savers settled down to wait the next surcease of snow. It did not come until the next day. But during that time the nervy men of the coast patrols, frost-bitten, exhausted as they were, never once left the beach, but stood by, keeping a fire going to give cheer to the forlorn wretches on the schooner.

With dawn the surf was still too high to launch a boat, and shot after shot was fired across the schooner, but those on her were too numb to reach them. One by one, then, those on the shore saw the crew of the *Louis V. Place* topple out of their places on the shrouds and go into the sea, frozen corpses. Those who had lasht themselves fast swung head downward, held by the ropes. It was not until that night that a boat could live in the surf, and then the life-savers, exhausted themselves, went out and claimed those left alive of the crew. These were two seamen—William Stevens and Soren Nelson. Nelson died after having his frozen legs amputated.

This account has a more happy ending:

Perhaps the most remarkable rescue made with a breeches-buoy was that accomplished by three women and a man. It was at the wreck of the *Martha P. Tucker*, a bark, in August, 1893, near the Point Lookout Life Saving Station, on Long Island. In the summer the life-savers are not on duty, and when the *Tucker* came ashore there was no one at the Point Lookout station but Keeper Rhodes, his daughter Jennie, and two of her friends, Mrs. Raynor and Mrs. Southard, who were visiting her for the day.

A terrific storm was raging. Rain was falling in a deluge. The surf was wild. The *Tucker* ran high on the bar in the mist and was discovered by Jennie Rhodes. Instantly Keeper Rhodes and the three women dragged the heavy beach cart with the breeches-buoy apparatus out of the house and toiled through the deep sand with it to a point half a mile distant, just opposite the wreck. It required seven men to drag the cart back after the rescue had been made. One can only imagine how one man and three women managed to haul it to the spot where it was needed.

With the hurricane howling around them the girl and her two older companions placed the surf-gun, while the keeper loaded it. Then they stood back to watch the shot. It fell true across the bowsprit, which was then the only spar left standing on the wreck. Twelve men clung to it for their lives. The shipwrecked sailors got the line, the whip was hauled out, the hawser followed, and then the first man on the *Tucker* got into the breeches-buoy, and the three women and Rhodes, the keeper, set themselves and began to haul him foot by foot through the frenzied smother of the breakers.

He was landed in safety, and the women hauled out the buoy again for the next man. One by one, over a period of four grueling hours, they worked, and eleven of the twelve men were landed safely. The twelfth lost his balance and fell into the sea as he was trying to get into the buoy.

One of the most famous breeches-buoy incidents—one that has been the basis of many fiction narratives—took place on Lake Michigan in 1880. It was the wreck of the schooner *Hartzell*, from Detroit, in the harbor of Frankfort. *The Press* particularizes:

> The shores of the lake were high, rocky promontories and the schooner was trapt on them in a sudden onshore squall which quickly turned into a hurricane.
>
> She went ashore three hundred yards from the foot of the bluffs, with a huge sea lashing her and the rocks chewing holes through her planking. Her crew of seven men and the woman cook, Lydia Dale, took to the crosstrees of the swaying foremast to keep from being washed overboard by the seas that combed her decks. They carried some rough planks aloft and lasht them there for the woman, who was sick and terrified, to lie upon. Hours went by. The mainmast fell. The foremast began to sway as it loosened in its step. On shore the wreck had been discovered. The nearest life-saving station was at Point au Bec Scies, ten miles away. There was no road from the town of Frankfort to this station. The only road was a trail filled with stumps and fallen logs through the forest. A man on horseback managed to get through to the station, and the crew with their beach cart started back over the trail.
>
> Inch by inch they fought their way. Detour followed detour. Hours were consumed clearing away stumps and logs and fallen trees to make a way for the heavy beach cart. For six hours the men struggled before they reached a road back of Frankfort, where two horses were waiting for them. The rest of the way to the village was quickly covered, but here a new obstacle confronted them. The bluff, below which the *Hartzell* lay, was the summit of a steep and roadless hill. It was overgrown with brush and small trees. When the beach cart and the weary life-savers reached the scene they found the last lap of their way barred by a seemingly impassable obstacle. But in that hour the spirit that comes to men in hours of the greatest stress flared up. The whole village was on the scene—men, women, and children. As

(*Continued on page* 935)

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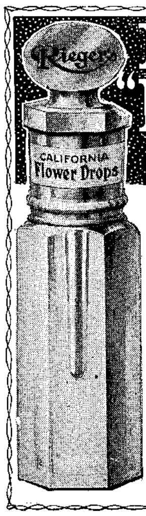

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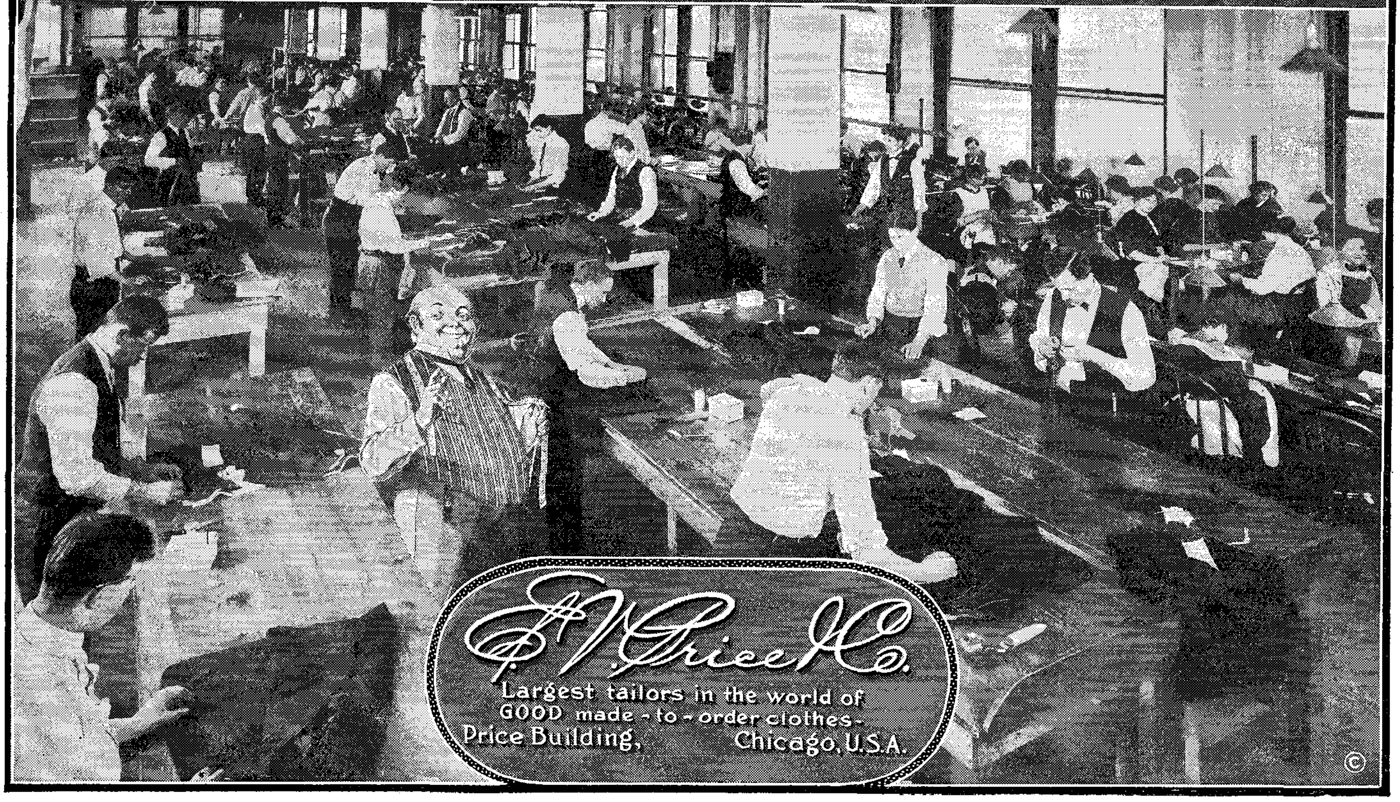
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 933)

the crew faltered before the forested hill a great cry went up: "Clear the way; clear the way to the shore!" Men and women rushed to their houses for axes and hatchets, and shovels and picks, and in ten minutes a thousand human beings were toiling frantically, tearing away brush, chopping down trees, unearthing boulders. In half an hour the work was complete, and the beach car stood on the bald face of the bluff.

Meantime the plight of the men and the woman in the crosstrees of the wrecked schooner had become more untenable. But help was near, the trusty surf-gun sent its shot and line across the swaying rigging, where the sailors secured it. Two hours were spent in getting the breeches-buoy out, for the lines tangled in the surf. Finally, the buoy reached the schooner, and was brought back with the mate in it unconscious. Then the life-car, a metal buoy with a cover fastened from the inside after the rescued person had crawled in, was sent out, and one by one the men came ashore in it. When the last one was in, the crowd of townsfolk and life-savers found that the woman cook, Lydia Dale, had been left behind. Instantly a great cry went up: "Where is the woman—why did you not send her ashore first?"

At the very cry, the swaying mast of the schooner, which for so many hours had held safe its human freight, fell into the lake and the body of the cook went with it. And so ended one of the blackest chapters of shipwreck in the annals of the service.

When the schooner *T. B. Witherspoon* went ashore on the southerly side of Nantucket Island on January 10, 1886, during the big blizzard of that year, she had on board nine persons, including Mrs. Burdick Berry, wife of the mate, and her five-year-old baby boy.

The schooner had been driven a hundred miles out of her reckoning by the tempest. She was discovered by the crew of the Surfside station soon after she struck, about midnight. It was impossible for a boat to live in the surf, but the Lyle gun was brought into play and a line shot aboard. At this time seven men were in the mizzen rigging. They secured the line and hauled out the whip until it was almost in their grasp, when the line parted under the strain. Another line was shot and again the whip was almost secured, but this also parted.

At this time all but two of the men left the rigging and went below. Another line was fired, and in trying to grasp the whip one of the men was jerked over into the ice-filled surf. This man had been most active in working on the lines, and his comrade who remained in the rigging tried to haul out the next line unaided, but, failing, induced two others to come up from the deck to help him. While struggling with the ice-crusted rope his helpers froze to death in the shrouds and remained hanging there.

The survivor then went to the deck and, getting the fifth line, made it fast to the foremast. A few moments previous to this another man had been seen to rush wildly forward and enter the fore deck-house. The one who had made fast the lines was then observed to go to this house and to return in a few minutes with the other. Together they succeeded in hauling off the whip and buoy and were taken ashore nearly frozen to death.

It was then that the tragic story was learned of what had been transpiring on the vessel during the hours the life-savers had been struggling to establish communication with the schooner.

The first to perish was the man who fell overboard at about noon. The next were the captain and a sailor who had been frozen in the rigging. The other four souls, including the mate's wife and child, died in the cabin during the afternoon while the life-savers were fighting to save them.

At this time the water in the cabin was waist deep. Floating about in it, stiff and dead, were the ice-crusted bodies of two of the crew. With the ice forming about them stood the mate Berry, his child in one arm, the other about the waist of his dying wife, supporting her. Mrs. Berry died at three in the afternoon. "I must leave you," she said to her husband, while the chill of death froze the smile on her lips. The child followed twenty minutes later. "Papa," said the little fellow, "won't God take us home?"

Berry, frenzied with grief, dashed from the cabin and took refuge in the forward deck-house, where he threw himself down, and would have died had not the man on deck begged him to help haul off the breeches-buoy for their mutual safety.

Never a winter goes by that the breeches-buoy does not cheat death of a harvest of human life, and the credit for thousands of lives belongs at the door of the inventors of what the life-savers in technical parlance call "beach apparatus."

"RUBE" WADDELL

THE end of the spectacular life of George Edward Waddell calls the attention of the vast army of baseball fans to one of those characters, at once the most enviable and the saddest and most pitiful in the world, who are too giant-hearted for the civilization in which they live. They are affectionate, good-hearted giants, too big to see how little they serve their own interests, too impatient and too full of animal energy to stop and work out all the little tricks and artifices that would bring them gain; giving always open-handedly and with both hands; relying absolutely in an abounding energy, even finding pleasure and exhilaration in wasting and destroying that energy; angered only as a child is angered, by the sting of little annoyances, and sobered only in the presence of the genuine distress of others. Most of these giants die young. In the open they might have the chance to pour out their energy prodigally and still draw deeper energy from Nature herself; but in the city they are foredoomed. The carelessness of their too-generous natures renders them unwilling to resist the clutch of the pitiless tentacles; and once they are caught, they are done for. Many of the articles that have honored "Rube" Waddell's memory in the last few days have spoken of the moral to be drawn from this pitcher's career. There is a moral to be sure, and it is: "Big-heartedness is a dangerous thing in a civilized community."

(*Continued on page* 947)

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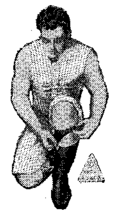

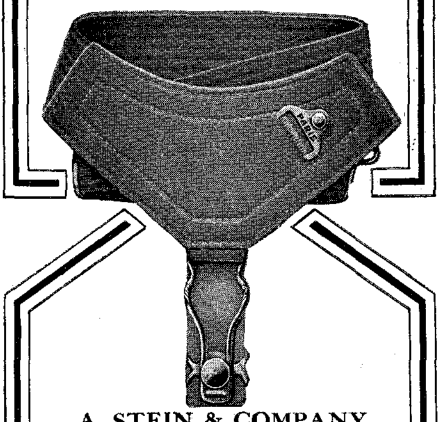

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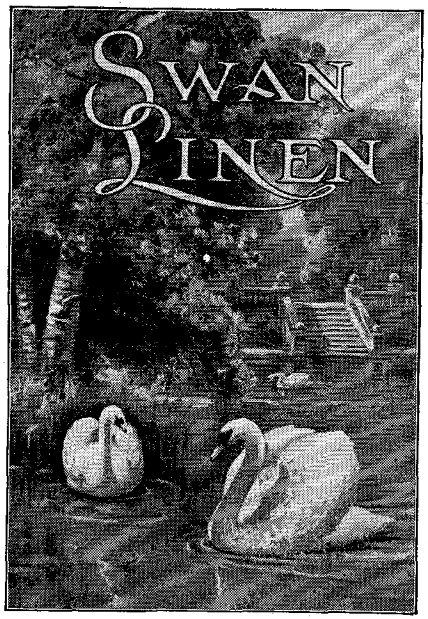

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

IS OUR LEAD IN COTTON PRODUCTION THREATENED?

It is declared by Richard Spillane in *The Review of Reviews* that "for the first time since the introduction of the cotton-gin it looks as if the rest of the world had grown more cotton than America." Two years ago it was estimated that this country still raised approximately two-thirds of the world's supply of cotton, but, according to Mr. Spillane, it looks now as if we might not continue to produce quite one-half of the world's supply. The increased production from other countries has come in part from the promotion work done by England in the Nile Valley and in Africa, by France in North Africa, and by Germany in her colonial possessions. Meanwhile, production in China, from being a "negligible" item, has advanced that country "into second place practically in one season." Cotton has been grown in China for a thousand years, and probably much longer, but it is only in quite recent years that notable strides have been made.

Mr. Spillane says this "tremendous increase" is largely owing to "inhibition of the growing of the poppy plant." He quotes a mercantile firm in Shanghai of excellent repute as predicting soon a Chinese crop of 5,333,000 bales. Production is increasing "by leaps and bounds." Should those figures be reached, China alone would produce nearly one-third as much cotton as the United States. Mr. Spillane declares further that English spinners in recent years have "surprizingly increased" their use of cotton from Africa and South America. He quotes a Liverpool firm as saying that the world outside of America will soon produce a larger number of bales of cotton than America herself. The outlook "is fraught with great possibilities of danger for the American producer"—in fact, American cotton is being "displaced gradually." The figures for China given by this firm are in excess of those given by the Shanghai firm. Mr. Spillane believes the only method by which this country can now meet competition from elsewhere is through an economic ability to lower the cost of producing cotton.

Mr. Spillane's article has attracted the attention of *The Journal of Commerce*, which prints a leading editorial article, in which the situation is dealt with as a serious one. The writer says:

> "Another confirmatory evidence of the assumption that China has come to the front as a cotton-growing country is to be found in the rapid increase of its capacity as a cotton-spinning and weaving country. The latest mail advices bring news that the Shanghai Cotton Company is doubling its plant and that all the rest of the foreign-managed mills are adding both to their looms and spindles, while there is to be at least one new Chinese mill erected in the vicinity of Shanghai. The exceptional prosperity of the local cotton trade during the last two years has been an incentive to this increase of plant. The fact is also cited that even the Japanese are giving preference to Shanghai as against Osaka, for manufactures intended for the China market. Thus, it is not unlikely that before 1916 Shanghai and its vicinity may have 1,000,000 spindles, and may rank next to Bombay and Osaka as a cotton-manufacturing center in Asia.
>
> "While the productive capacity of any one of the three may not be impressive, according to our standards, the collective aggregate of cotton spindles revolving in Asia has long ceased to be negligible. There are said to be 6,500,000 in British India, Osaka has at least 2,275,000, and China seems likely to approach before long this latter figure. Of course, the Chinese market for imported cotton cloth will continue to expand in proportion to the purchasing power of the Chinese millions, and with a greater demand for the profitable employment of Chinese labor out of doors the immense product of the cottage industry will almost certainly shrink, to the obvious advantage of the machine-made products of the mills of Osaka and Shanghai. So far as the world's market for our raw cotton is concerned, even if China is growing all that has been claimed, it would only require a Chinese consumption of the manufactured product, very much less per capita than that which prevails in the United States, to absorb the entire crop of the world, even according to the revised figures."

Mr. Spillane points out the great importance of the cotton crop to prosperity in this country. Anything that threatens it is of "national concern." The value of this crop, broadly speaking, is nearly one billion dollars annually, and about 60 per cent. of the crop is exported. Cotton bills in the main "preserve our trade balance." Embarrassment to us might result from a further big increase in the foreign production of cotton.

In the South great development in cotton-growing has taken place within fifteen years. Before the Civil War, the South produced only about 5,000,000 bales; fifteen years ago it produced not quite 10,000,000 bales; it has since produced 16,000,000. Cotton since the war has sold as low as 5 cents; it has since reached 20 cents, with an average price of about 10 cents. The latter price, in the opinion of planters, is the lowest they can accept and come out with any profit. Within fifteen years, the cost of producing cotton has probably doubled. Mr. Spillane insists that production per acre must be increased, and the cost of production in this and other ways must be made less. Present danger-signals should hasten the perfection of a satisfactory cotton-picking machine. Many machines have been devised, but a wholly successful one remains yet to be produced. Some have been successful mechanically, but not commercially, objections to them being high cost, heavy weight, and want of adaptability to any but large plantations. When a machine has been perfected that shall meet the needs of small as well as large growers, "a revolution will be wrought in cotton-growing." To compete with the new rival in the East, cotton-picking by hand by negroes must be superseded.

NEW ENGLAND INVESTORS HARD HIT

It is declared by a Boston writer in *The Wall Street Journal* that the year 1913 "will always remain one of unhappy memory for financial institutions in New

(*Continued on page* 938)

The Most Interesting Story that the Salesman has to Tell Is the Delco Story

YES—and the most interesting part of the car to the prospective buyer is the Delco equipment.

Almost every prospective buyer knows that this remarkable system of cranking, lighting and ignition is the pioneer in its field—that it has in three short years practically revolutionized the automobile industry, and that it has been adopted as standard equipment by many of the most successful automobile manufacturers in the world.

He knows that more than 100,000 Delco equipped cars are now in use, and that the owners of these cars are universally enthusiastic in their commendation of Delco reliability and efficiency.

He knows that every dealer who sells Delco equipped cars is a practical service man for the Delco system, insuring the owners of these cars the same intelligent attention in the care of their electrical equipment that they receive on the rest of the car.

And—knowing these things in a broad general way it is very natural that his first question to the motor car salesman should be "Tell me about the Delco."

And—it is just as natural that the salesman should grow enthusiastic as he throws back the hood and displays the compact businesslike little single unit machine snugly installed alongside the engine.

It is a single unit instead of two or three units, he explains, because the single unit is the ideal form—It is less bulky, less complicated, lighter in weight, requires less wiring—and its three-year record in actual service proves that it expresses the highest possible type of efficiency.

Then this enthusiastic salesman traces out the wiring and shows how simple and direct it is—A single wire from motor-generator to battery, with no switches or complications of any kind.

He points to the gearing—from the motor direct to the fly wheel—thus giving greater leverage and less complication than if chains were used to crank the engine.

He grows eloquent over Delco ignition—explaining how simple and direct it is—how unfailingly reliable—and how completely it has demonstrated its efficiency on 100,000 Delco equipped cars—Incidentally he will call attention to the wide-spread recognition that has recently developed of the superiority of this type of ignition.

And finally, he will come to the Delco battery—Not just an ordinary battery, he will explain—but a battery specially built to Delco specifications—and that is a perfect marvel in its ability to stand up under rough usage and maintain its efficiency—No one knows how long Delco batteries will last. Thousands of them have been in use two to three years and are apparently in as good shape today as they were when new.

These are some of the things that the salesman will explain, and he will emphasize them all by demonstrating how staunchly Delco equipment is put together—the heavy wiring and unbreakable connections—the beautiful machining and watchlike accuracy of the parts. And as a final clincher he will refer you to 100,000 owners of Delco equipped cars who are demonstrating in day after day, and month after month service the unfailing reliability of Delco equipment.

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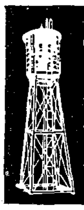

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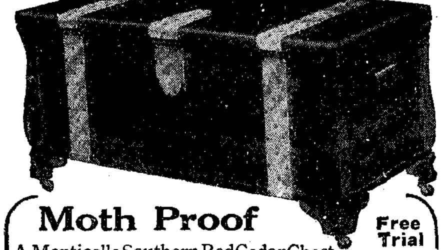

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 936)

England." Practically all transportation securities in New England "depreciated heavily in 1913." It is institutions like the insurance companies, which own both stocks and bonds, that have been most severely hit. The writer cites the financial report of one of these companies as typical. It appears that this company on December 31, 1912, owned stocks in railroads having a market value of $1,536,137. One year later these stocks had fallen in value $478,874, a reduction of about 31 per cent. In bonds the losses of this company were less severe, having suffered to the extent of 7.1 per cent. only. The following explanation is given by the company of its investments in New England securities:

"The stocks and bonds of steam railroads of New England have for many years been distinguished as the most desirable investments for trust funds, the market value year in and year out varying but little, and the income always certain to be paid to the investor as regularly as the due date arrived. New England railroad securities have been regarded almost as free from the element of speculation as gold coin. Savings institutions have sought these securities for the reason that they were easily converted into cash without loss."

THE APRIL PAYMENTS

Payments in April to stock- and bondholders, representing dividends and interest, have been computed by *The Journal of Commerce* as $180,081,149. This shows a slight decline from the amount paid last year, which was, $180,775,909. The dividends alone for April, as divided among industrials, railroads, and street-railways, make a total of $94,281,149, whereas last year they amounted to $101,275,109. Following are the April totals for each class of stock, with the grand total for the four months since January 1:

	1914	1913
Industrials	$47,333,660	$53,879,406
Railroads	38,596,480	39,550,692
Street-railways	8,351,009	7,845,811
Total	$94,281,149	$101,275,909
Grand Total, 4 months	$279,893,828	$310,703,942

Changes in dividend payments during the year are pointed out in the same article. Among companies making larger payments than last year are the following: Associated Oil, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Cities Service com., Eastman Kodak com., Guggenheim Exploration, Lorillard com., Otis Elevator com., Standard Oil (Ohio), Western Union, Weyman & Bru'n com. Smaller payments were made by American Can and the American Express Company, while payments were omitted by the following: Am. Writing Paper pfd., Boston & Maine com., Cal. Petroleum com., Chic. & East Ill. pfd., Colo. & Southern 1st and 2d pfd., Pope Mfg. pfd., Rumely pfd.

Another table shows the payments made by industrial corporations in different months since 1911, as follows:

	1914	*1913	1912
January	$49,226,807	$50,073,576	$44,148,718
February	28,198,345	27,816,340	21,214,751
March	36,330,516	40,538,806	30,454,439
April	47,333,660	53,879,406	37,429,714
Total	$161,089,328	$172,308,128	$133,247,622
May	....	24,846,283	22,204,406
June	....	35,579,676	29,401,700
July	....	46,905,951	44,473,088
August	....	24,022,010	22,770,309
September	....	35,232,440	37,028,122
October	....	47,762,701	44,094,332
November	....	27,632,964	26,722,188
December	....	37,927,840	33,417,613
Total for year	....	$452,217,993	$393,359,385

* Total revised.

THE DECLINE IN MEAT ANIMALS

An important report on the country's meat-supply was recently made by a committee to the United States Chamber of Commerce. It discusses the causes of the decline, and chief among them names the fact that land has now become too valuable to be used for grazing purposes. Along with the decline in raising beef cattle has come a decline in sheep-raising. Little encouragement for relief is found by the committee, except in raising hogs. A considerable part of the committee's report has been printed in *The Journal of Commerce*, from which the following passages are taken:

"It is estimated that on the average the steer requires about 25 acres annually for grazing, since the native grass is often thin and scanty in its growth. It is obvious, therefore, that, when for any reason, the land becomes susceptible of cultivation it also becomes much too valuable for grazing. The agricultural advance promises to go still further, as dry farming develops and as irrigation projects increase, but finally there will be reached that irreducible minimum of grazing land where rainfall is not sufficient even for dry farming, and where water is not available for irrigation. It will be a much circumscribed area compared with that formerly in use for stock-raising, and it is evident that the answer as to an increased food-supply of meat must be sought elsewhere.

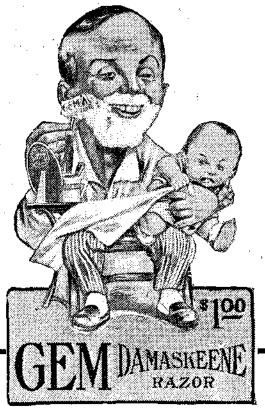
"A further cause for decrease in cattle was the shortage in crops in many sections during the hot, dry summers and falls of 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913. Many farmers found themselves financially unable to carry their stock through the winter because of high-priced feed, so the stock was rushed to market in great numbers.

"In the case of hogs the principal causes of shortage are the high prices of feed during the four drought years named, and most serious of all, the destructive ravages of hog-cholera during the past few years in the West, Northwest, Central West, and South. There are other causes contributing to the general decrease in live stock, but they are not of such moment as those already recited, nor are their operations so clearly seen.

"We naturally turn to foreign cattle and sheep-raising countries as the easiest solution of our difficulties. They are principally Argentina, Australia, Canada, Brazil, and Mexico. In each, with the possible exception of Australia, we find the same problem that confronts us, and that, save for a comparatively brief period of a few years, we are likely to lean on a broken reed. Statistics at present concerning Mexico are practically valueless, but the supply of cattle there available for our needs is extremely small. Moreover the disturbed condition of the country is such as to preclude any hope of relief in that quarter for some time to come. The number of cattle in Canada is not great, nor is it liable to be so in the near future, because of the extreme northern latitudes. With Canada, as with us, there is the same story of grazing ranges being converted to agricultural purposes and of population growing faster than cattle.

"Equally is this true of Argentina, where the supply of cattle is at a standstill, with agriculture steadily usurping grazing ranges and with a population growing in greater ratio than our own. Already the limit of possible supply from Argentina seems to have been reached and passed, as it is evidenced by the decrease of 25 per cent. in exports of frozen meats in 1913 as compared with 1912. The story of Brazil is that of a decrease in cattle-supply in the

(*Continued on page* 941)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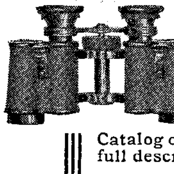
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The Literary Digest

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HOLES never show unexpectedly. And Holeproof fits the ankle perfectly. More than a million people wear Holeproof Hosiery because of its style, comfort and reliability.

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No maker can pay more. 74c is the average top market price today.

Thus we begin on Holeproof with the World's best material.

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Then we use in the making every modern machine regardless of what it costs us — even though such a machine betters only a single stitch.

Our Mercerizing machine, imported from Switzerland, and its equipment, cost us many thousands of dollars.

We spend *for inspection* $60,000 yearly — just to *guard against the smallest flaws in the finished product.*

Hosiery made like this cannot help but be better.

Let One Box Prove It

Six pairs of Holeproof will wear half a year without holes or tears. *That is guaranteed.* If any of the six pairs fail in that time, we will replace them with new hose free.

Don't you want to *try* Holeproof?

Here are style, comfort and wear —in the sheerest weights if you want them—the finest hose made for men, women, children and infants.

It will be to your lasting advantage to prove it. Go do that today.

The genuine Holeproof is sold in your town. Write for the dealers' names. We ship direct where no dealer is near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

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By invitation, member of
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$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's; $2.00 per box and up for six pairs of women's and children's; $1.00 per box for four pairs of infants'. Above boxes guaranteed six months. $1,00 per box for three pairs of children's. guaranteed three months. $2.00 per box for three pairs of men's *silk* Holeproof socks. $3.00 per box for three pairs of women's *silk* Holeproof stockings. Boxes of silk guaranteed *three months.*

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Write for the free book about Holeproof Silk Gloves, and ask for the name of the dealer who sells them. These are the *durable,* stylish gloves that every woman has wanted. Made in all sizes, lengths and colors.

(541)

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 939)

same ratio as that of the increase in population; while the numbers of cattle in Australia and New Zealand show a large percentage of increase in the past ten years, the totals are not great, and the population in each country grows apace.

"Against these discouraging facts are the great numbers of sheep available for food in Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay. Their principal purpose, however, is that of supplying wool, and a different use for them would mean not only a radical change in a great industry, but a still greater change in the eating habits of our people. All statistics indicate, however, that we are becoming more and more a mutton-eating nation.

"The outlook for a great increase in the number of sheep in the next few years is not encouraging. Few of the factors mentioned as tending to increase the number of cattle are likely to operate in the same measure toward adding to the number of sheep. Sheep in large numbers are peculiarly the product of a primitive and thinly settled country, and we shall have to reverse entirely our present methods if we are to depend upon the farm for our meat-supply of sheep, tho there are signs of an obvious tendency in that direction. Sheep are raised principally for their wool, and this is only economical when done in large numbers. Much, therefore, will depend upon whether it is found profitable to raise sheep and lambs for meat-supply, with wool only as a by-product.

"The story of hogs offers the greatest promise of all live stock for a large increase in our meat-supply. They are peculiarly the product of small farms and a settled community, and the forces that tend to make cattle-raising more difficult render the raising of hogs easier and more profitable. With the gradual abandonment of the old-fashioned plan of penning them up, they are becoming more valuable to the farmer in fertilizing the soil. We have rather more than one-third of the world's supply of hogs and raise about 80 per cent. of all the corn produced. Neither of these proportions is likely to lessen in the coming years, especially as to corn, which is a thing not only of soil, but likewise of latitude, and can be grown successfully in large quantities only within certain comparatively narrow limits.

"Such statistics as are available indicate a decline per capita in consumption of meat as food. Nor is this altogether due to the high price. In fact, the eating habits of the people have altered materially within the past score of years. We have grown much more omnivorous and cosmopolitan in our tastes, and both common sense and experience have taught the hygienic value of a varied diet."

About the same time that the above report appeared there was issued in Washington, by the Department of Agriculture, a bulletin in which estimates obtained for this bulletin indicated "a steady and fairly uniform decrease" in the number of cattle and sheep, but a slight increase in the number of swine, with a considerable increase in the average farm price of cattle and swine since 1910. The cattle in that time declined from 41,178,000 to 35,855,000, the average annual decline being 1,333,000, or about 3.3 per cent. Sheep declined from 52,448,000 to 49,719,000, while swine showed an increase from 58,186,000 to 58,933,000. Other pertinent items in this bulletin are the following:

"As compared with the census year of 1910 it is estimated that the farm price of cattle other than milch cows has increased from $19.07 to $31.13, or 63.2 per cent., which is an average annual increase of over 15 per cent. The price of sheep has decreased from an estimated average farm value of $4.12 in 1910 to $4.04 in 1914; swine increased from $9.17 to $10.40 per head in the same period, or 13.4 per cent.

"The estimated total number of these three classes of meat animals on January 1, 1914, is 144,307,000, as compared with 151,812,000 in the census year of 1910, or a decrease of 7,305,000 animals; but because of the higher prices the present farm value of these animals is estimated at $1,930,087,000, as compared with $1,534,600,000 in the census year, or an increase in valuation of $395,487,000.

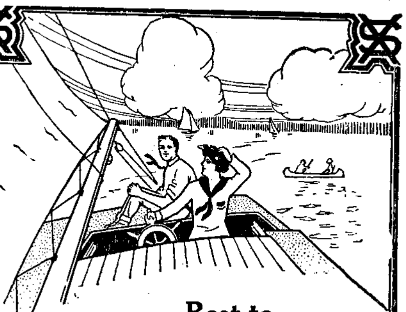
"The report of the last census shows a total population in 1910 of 91,972,000, and estimates an annual increase subsequent to 1910 that would make the population in 1914 equal to 98,646,000. This would indicate that the per capita number of farm animals has decreased since 1910. Relatively to the population, there is an accumulated shortage in the four years of 3.5 per cent. in the number of horses and 9.8 in the number of mules, or approximately 740,000 horses and 483,000 mules.

"With regard to meat animals, our estimates indicate an accumulated shortage since the census year of approximately 19.2 per cent., or 8,536,000 head of cattle; 11.6 per cent., or 6,509,000 head of sheep; and 5.2 per cent., or 3,214,000 head of swine. The indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is, therefore, approximately 18,259,000 head, or nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep, and over three hogs for each 100 of the total estimated population in January, 1914. Notwithstanding this tremendous shortage in the number of meat animals in the past four years, a shortage of over 7,000,000 animals, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep, and swine, on farms on January 1, was $395,487,000 greater than the estimated value of these animals in the census year of 1910."

BANK CLEARINGS FOR MARCH

The showing made by the banks of clearings in 138 cities of the United States in March was "somewhat better than expected," says *Bradstreet's*. It came in a period of somewhat irregular trade, with bad storms restricting business, and a conspicuous absence of speculation. Payments at all these 138 centers in March aggregated $14,112,845,406, which is an increase of 10 per cent. over February, and of .8 of one per cent. over March last year. Indeed, the total is in excess of the amount for March in four other recent years—1911, 1909, 1908, and 1906. Compared, however, with the years 1912, 1910, and 1907, they showed a decline of 1.5 per cent., 5 per cent., and 3.1 per cent. respectively. *Bradstreet's* points out that the slight gain shown this year over March of last year is "virtually negative by the fact that in 1913 economic conditions were upset by irregularity in trade, labor troubles, paucity of speculation, and, toward the close of the month, serious floods." The writer says further in detail:

"It may be worth noting that the total for March this year, besides excelling the return for February last as well as that of March, 1913, is larger than the sums re-



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Essex Soles Finish Strongest—last longest—whether used for golfing, yachting, tennis or any other purpose. They are made in hundreds of different styles and are used on shoes of nearly every price.

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Mfrs. of Essex Rubber Heels and
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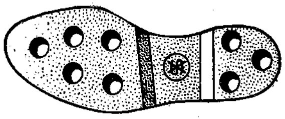

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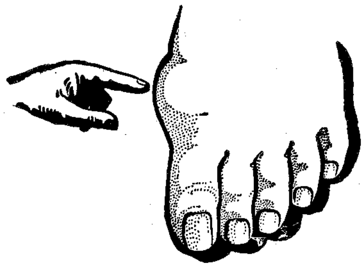

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The Pipe That Became "House-Broken"

"That pipe of yours" and "Oh, that pipe" and "Please, you are *not* going to light that pipe in here" are familiar expressions on the lips of the wife of the man who loves to smoke his pipe in the dining room after supper.

Now this is the tale of a man whose wife formerly was displeased when the pipe came out.

This man saw one day an advertisement headed, "The Man With Fifteen Pipes And What He Said."

"Whew, I wonder what *his wife* said," he thought, as he read further.

The upshot of his reading was that he sent to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia, for a free sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed Tobacco that they offer to send.

In due time the sample came—a liberal package of tobacco.

That evening he pushed back his chair, fetched out his pipe, blew in it, opened up the Edgeworth sample and filled up. Then he fumbled, tried another pocket, found his match box and lighted up.

After a few minutes the good wife looked up and sniffed—"Well, thank goodness you've bought a new pipe," she said.

"But I haven't—this is my same old pipe."

"Well, it isn't the same old olfactory insult," the woman persisted. "What have you done?"

Her husband puffed a couple of satisfied puffs before answering. Then he said, in a most decided tone:

"I'll tell you what I've done. I have changed my brand to Edgeworth, and I think I shall never change again."

A sample of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is something easy to obtain. All you have to do is to make up your mind to ask for it and send a post card request to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Virginia, who will be glad if you will also mention your tobacco dealer's name. You are invited to send for the sample.

That every man who smokes a pipe will try Edgeworth at least once is a fond hope of the makers, and this offer of a liberal sample free is the best means they know of meeting you half way. Will you go the other half by sending that post card?

The original Edgeworth was a Sliced Plug wrapped in gold foil and sold in a blue tin. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed may be bought in 10c and 50c tins everywhere and in handsome $1.00 humidor packages. Edgeworth Sliced Plug, 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sold by practically all dealers but mailed prepaid if yours has none.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen (10 cent size) carton by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

THE HOME RULE BILL By John Redmond, M.P.

In this book the great Irish leader gives a clear explanation of the measure by which it is hoped to confer self-government upon Ireland. 179 pages, cloth-bound, with a cover-design portrait of John Redmond. 50c net; by mail, 59c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

ported for May, June, July, August, September, and November of last year. For the first quarter of 1914, the aggregate is $42,901,952,508, a loss of 1.5 per cent. from the like time in 1913, but a gain of 1.9 per cent. over 1912 and of 7 per cent. over 1911. Comparison with the first quarter of 1910, in which period January had a total of $16,998,000,000, reveals a loss of 4.2 per cent., but increases over the corresponding time in 1907 and 1906 are the rule.

"New York City's total for March is $7,849,590,044, an advance of 8.4 per cent. over February, but the showing makes an unfavorable contrast with March, 1913 and 1912, losses of four-tenths of 1 per cent. and 6.7 per cent., respectively, being indicated. The sum just given exceeds that for March, 1911, by 2.9 per cent., but it runs 13 per cent. under the like month in 1910, while it is 17 per cent. smaller than the exhibit for March, 1907, and losses from March, 1906 and 1905, are shown. For the first quarter of this year the aggregate is $24,458,965,919, a decrease of 2.2 per cent. from the like time in 1913 and of four-tenths of 1 per cent. from the first three months of 1912. It may be noted in passing that transactions in stocks during March as well as for the first quarter of the calendar year provided the smallest totals registered since 1897.

"Outside of New York bank clearings for the month of March were $6,263,255,362, which sum denotes an increase of 13 per cent. over February, while at the same time it is the largest ever reported for March. It shows an increase of 2.6 per cent. over March, 1913, and of 5.8 per cent. over that month in 1912. The first quarter's total is $18,442,986,589, a loss of one-half of 1 per cent. from last year, but a gain of 5 per cent. over the corresponding time in 1912. Seventy-two of 122 cities reflect gains over March, 1913, and Chicago, with a total of $1,493,330,412, establishes a new high monthly record. Six of eleven cities in New England report increases. In the middle division seven of eighteen points return advances. In the Western group sixteen of twenty-three centers exhibit larger totals than in March, 1913, owing to a considerable extent to effects of the floods in the Ohio valley. For the Northwest, in which group twenty-two cities figure, sixteen return increases; in the Southwest six centers report gains, while in the South thirteen make a similar showing, and in the far West only six of fifteen points are favored in that respect.

"Following are the aggregates of clearings monthly at all cities, compared with the like periods in four preceding years:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1909
Jan........	$16,053	$16,092	$14,977	$14,341	$13,905
Feb........	12,736	13,483	12,788	12,136	11,121
Mar.......	14,111	13,988	14,330	13,323	12,473
1st q'r...	$42,901	$43,563	$42,095	$39,810	$37,499
April......	......	$14,162	$14,855	$12,254	$13,531
May.......	......	13,972	14,708	13,367	12,868
June......	......	13,581	13,519	13,691	14,007
2d q'r....	......	$41,715	$43,082	$39,312	$40,406
July.......	......	$13,423	$13,847	$12,925	$13,322
Aug.......	......	12,260	13,097	12,495	13,390
Sept.......	......	13,290	12,956	12,410	13,405
3d q'r....	......	$38,970	$39,900	$37,830	$40,117
Oct........	......	$15,553	$17,002	$13,335	$15,710
Nov.......	......	13,743	15,228	13,891	14,620
Dec.......	......	14,536	15,217	14,027	15,702
4th q'r...	......	$43,832	$47,447	$41,253	$46,032
Gd. total.	......	$168,083	$172,524	$158,195	$164,054

"The following table shows the returns for New York City by months, as well as the figures for the country outside of New York:

[Six figures omitted.]

	New York City 1914	1913	1912	*Outside New York* 1914	1913	1912
Jan.........	$9,372	$9,339	$8,835	$6,681	$6,753	$6,142
Feb.........	7,237	7,795	7,313	5,499	5,688	5,474
Mar.........	7,849	7,886	8,417	6,263	6,102	5,916
1st q'r.....	$24,458	$25,020	$24,565	$18,443	$18,543	$17,532
April........	......	$8,056	$8,830	......	$6,090	$6,023
May..........	......	7,963	8,780	......	6,025	5,927
June.........	......	7,753	7,961	......	5,831	5,559
2d q'r.......	......	$23,772	$25,571	......	$17,946	$17,509
July.........	......	$7,344	$7,921	......	$6,080	$5,926
Aug..........	......	6,762	7,486	......	5,492	5,613
Sept.........	......	7,456	7,432	......	5,841	5,522
3d q'r.......	......	$21,562	$22,839	......	$17,413	$17,061
Oct..........	......	$8,693	$10,138	......	$6,859	$6,862
Nov..........	......	7,587	8,819	......	6,157	6,408
Dec..........	......	7,999	8,809	......	6,536	6,408
4th q'r......	......	$24,279	$27,766	......	$19,552	$19,678
Gd. total....	......	$94,634	$100,743	......	$73,454	$71,780

"Changes in clearings in December of 1913 and for January, February, and March of this year, with the changes for the three months ending with the month last named, by sections, are shown in the following table, the comparisons being with the corresponding periods in 1912 and 1913:

	Dec., Dec., 1913	*Dec., Jan.,* 1914	*Dec., Feb.,* 1914	*Dec., Mar.,* 1914	*Dec., Three mos.*
New England............	3.7	3.4	12.9	.8	5.6
Middle...................	7.8	.1	6.7	.6	2.3
Western..................	†4.6	†4.9	†.8	†7.7	†4.5
Northwestern............	†4.9	†1.3	†1.8	†7.7	†3.7
Southwestern............	†1.1	.5	3.2	†4.4	†.2
Southern..................	†3.3	†.3	3.8	†.4	.8
Far Western..............	2.8	6.3	7.0	4.0	5.8
Total, United States.....	4.4	.2	5.5	†.8	1.5
New York City..........	9.1	.3	7.1	.4	2.2
Outside New York.......	†2.0	.9	3.3	†2.6	.5
Canadian..................	.7	12.5	9.8	4.6	8.9

† Increase.

It will be observed that the New England group suffered a loss of eight-tenths of 1 per cent. from March, 1913, while the middle division reports a drop of six-tenths of 1 per cent., and the far Western group exhibits a decline of 4 per cent. On the other hand, the West displays a gain of 7.7 per cent., the Northwest makes a similar showing as regards ratio, while the Southwest furnishes a rise of 4.4 per cent., and the South has an advance of four-tenths of 1 per cent."

ODD LOTS AND BANK BALANCES

The notable recent increase in the purchases of stocks in odd lots has often raised the question whether these purchases were giving annoyances to the banks, because of the tendency to reduce balances and keep them small. Bankers have been closely watching the growth of the odd-lot movement, and it has sometimes been thought that they regarded it as "a menace to their own business." By investing his money directly in securities the average saver naturally reduces his balance in the bank. It appears that all bankers do not view with dislike the growth of this movement. Walter E. Frew, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, "which has certainly the largest number of branches and probably the largest number of depositors of any commercial bank in New York City," is quoted by the *Odd Lot Review* as saying:

"Hurt the banks? No, not a bit. The increase in the number of people who are investing directly for themselves is going to help the banks. It will help them, because the greater return on their capital which savers can secure by investing acts as an incentive toward saving more. The man of average intelligence, able to keep in touch with general business conditions who keeps all his money tied up in a

(*Continued on page* 944)

Wilson Bro's
Athletic Union Suit
Licensed Under the Klosed-Krotch Patents

An undergarment for active men keen for comfort. Fitted with the patented closed crotch which is permanently closed and does not depend upon buttons to keep it closed. No edges or buttons between the legs. No gap or bunch-up. Always orderly and smooth. Separate openings front and rear. Wilson Bro's Athletic Union Suit is the only one of its kind that can be made with this exclusive, patented comfort feature.

Made of imported and domestic woven fabrics. Expertly cut, fashioned and tailored with the same care and skill that have distinguished Wilson Bro's goods since the firm was established in 1863—a period of 50 years.

This convenient, comfortable garment is ready for you *now* at your furnisher's—$1.00 and up—sleeveless and half sleeves, knee length and three-quarter length. Boys' sizes, 50 cents and up.

Other furnishings bearing the Wilson Bros. mark of quality include Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, etc., each line measuring up to the exceptional standard of merit which this house has ever maintained.

All Wilson Bro's Specialties should be at your furnisher's. If he cannot supply your particular need, he can get it for you on short notice.

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EXCLUSIVELY
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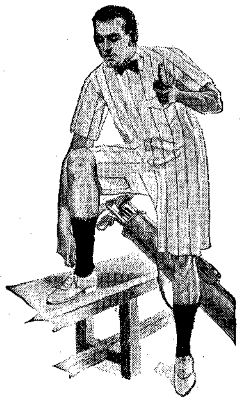
Wilson Bro's
Open-Mesh Union Suit
Licensed Under Klosed-Krotch Patents

The only open-mesh union suit that can be made with the same patented closed crotch as is used in Wilson Bro's Athletic Union Suit. Airy and absorbent, well fitting and elastic. Long sleeves, half sleeves and sleeveless; ankle, three-quarter and knee lengths. $1 a garment and up for men—50 cents for boys.

Wilson Bro's
Combinette Shirt
Licensed Under Klosed-Krotch Patents

Combination of outing shirt and drawers with the same patented closed crotch that distinguishes Wilson Bro's Athletic Union Suit. Can't hike out of your trousers. Always hangs smooth. Allows absolute freedom in swinging a racquet or club. Soft attached collars or without. Half or full sleeves. $1.50 and up.



Wilson Bro's
Combinette Pajama
Licensed Under Klosed-Krotch Patents

A one-piece pajama. A brand-new idea that eliminates the drawstring—no bind at the waist. Neat and dignified. Convenient and comfortable all over. Has same patented closed crotch as Wilson Bro's Athletic Union Suit. $1.50 up, in a variety of cozy materials.

Wilson Bro's Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 942)

bank is not considering his own best interest. His account may continue to increase steadily, but after a man's savings have reached a certain point, I think it is a confession of weakness for him to fail to seek investment channels by which he can secure a more liberal return than it is possible for a bank to give him.

"In the long run, it is the other type of thrift, practised by the man who, after getting together a certain amount of cash, makes it work for him and pay liberal return, which makes accounts valuable to a bank. The second man's surplus mounts up much faster and is apt to develop into an account of goodly proportions.

"Hurt the banks? Not a bit. In this country there is unlimited capacity for improving the average of thrift. It is not as tho all were being saved now in the United States that could be saved. Americans should save more. The increase in the number of small investors simply means that there is another force, in addition to the banking organizations, calling attention to the need of each man's laying aside a portion of his income for future needs. Banks and investment houses specializing in service to the general public are team mates, not competitors."

RAILROAD EARNINGS

N. G. Niedermeyer, who is declared to be an authority on the subject, his estimates being based on careful research, contributes to *The Magazine of Wall Street* interesting items about current net railroad earnings. Earnings for several months have shown a decreasing tendency. The causes have been due in part to reduced gross earnings, in part to increased operating expenses, in part to increased fixt charges and higher taxes, and in some cases to extraordinary outlays due to last year's floods. In the South, however, gross and net earnings have shown "an inclination to at least hold their own," this being probably due to the large cotton crop last year and to the rapid development now in progress in the South. Mr. Niedermeyer presents a comparative table for 1913 and 1914, in which are given estimates of the earnings per share of stock of sixteen different railroads for the year ending on June 30, earnings for three months of this year being estimated. Following is the table:

	1914	1913
Atlantic Coast Line	10.50	11.48
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50	7.22
Chesapeake & Ohio	6.25	5.25
Norfolk & Western	9.26	10.27
Louisville & Nashville	10.75	11.64
Seaboard, pfd	8.75	7.26
Southern Railway	3.00	3.40
Erie	1.50	4.93
Reading	8.00	17.57
Lehigh Valley	10.00	14.46
Atchison	7.00	8.61
St. Paul	4.50	8.62
Great Northern	10.70	11.70
Northern Pacific	7.65	8.69
Southern Pacific	7.00	9.85
Union Pacific	14.00	15.13

For the New York Central and Pennsylvania, the earnings per share are given for the two years 1912 and 1913, ending on December 31. The New York Central in 1913 earned 5.57 per cent.; in 1912, 6.24 per cent., and the Pennsylvania in 1913 earned 8.4, and in 1912, 9.29. Following are details given by Mr. Niedermeyer as to several representative railway systems:

BALTIMORE & OHIO

"This is a difficult proposition to analyze. The company has met with many factors of an adverse and at the same time possibly

A MAN MUST BE PROUD OF HIS BUSINESS BEFORE HE FEELS ANY INCENTIVE TO PUT HIS LETTERS ON OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

A THOUGHT THAT YOU wish to express about yourself, but cannot put in words—the subtle suggestion that you are proud of your business and ambitious for it—your stationery says that. You may be sure your readers look for this hidden message too, and Old Hampshire Bond stationery tells every man who opens your envelopes and reads your letters the one thing you have left unsaid, yet want him to know. This paper is economical because of its efficiency.

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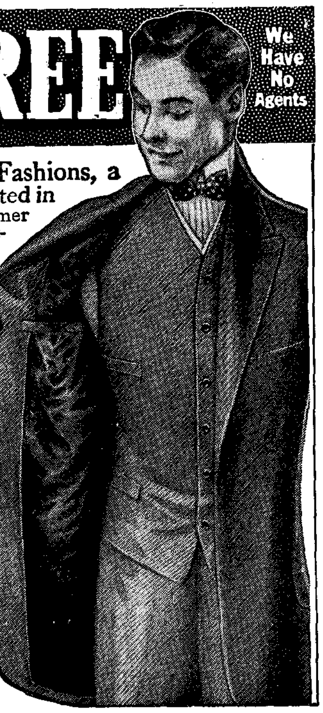
CHICAGO
SPRING AND SUMMER 1914



of only a temporary nature. At the time of the issuance of $63,500,000 convertible 4½ per cent. bonds it was put to considerable trouble by the State of Maryland before permission was granted. In the meantime temporary loans had to be negotiated. The floods of Ohio caused a loss of at least $2,500,000.

The average in this case is	8.40%
Improvements and betterments	1.50%
Dividends paid	5.00%
Surplus	1.90%

"During this period operating expenses and taxes have increased from 64.32 per cent. to 75.35 per cent. A saving in this department may soon be in order.

"The earnings for the current year will probably be from 5 to 5½ per cent. on the outstanding common stock.

"Altho the earnings at the present time are decidedly below the average, it would not be good judgment to accept the result for the current year as a basis for future earnings. To these figures should be added, say, 1.25 per cent. for repairs of flood damage, also in case of the rate increase being granted the stock would be benefited by another 1.60 per cent., making a total of 8.35 per cent., almost equal to the twelve-year average.

NORFOLK & WESTERN

"The earnings of this road year after year are consistent. The average surplus for the twelve-year period is 1.30 per cent. after allowing 3.15 per cent. for improvements and betterments, and 4.25 per cent. paid in dividends. Operating expenses and taxes are increased about 12 per cent. The dividend rate of 6 per cent. is safe beyond question.

ATCHISON

The average of the earnings for twelve years is at the rate of	9.55%
Improvements and betterments	3.57%
Dividends paid	5.00%
Surplus	.98%

"It is to be noted that the amounts set aside or spent for special improvements are very liberal. The funded debt has been materially increased during this period. While the earnings for the current year indicate a lower figure than the above average, the 6 per cent. now being paid seems to be reasonably safe.

GREAT NORTHERN PREFERRED

"For the year ending 1907–08 this stock earned 7.14 per cent. Since then the earnings have steadily improved until 1912–13, when 11.70 per cent. was earned on increased capital.

Average	10.78%
Improvements and betterments	1.83%
Dividends paid	7.00%
Surplus	1.95%

"This is the only case where the twelve-year average is being maintained in the current year.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

"The earnings of this company are subject to violent swings.

1903–04	4.49%
1906–07	12.53%
1907–08	7.40%
1909–10	13.00%
1913–14 about	6.50%
Average is	8.18%
Improvements and betterments	1.98%
Dividends paid	3.66%
Surplus	2.54%

"The operating expenses and taxes show an increase from 65.89 in 1906–07 to 69.28 in 1912–13. It would seem as tho the proceeds of the $55,000,000 convertible bonds now offered are required to make improvements and betterments which have been overlooked. The dividend rate is 6 per cent.

"The current net earnings are showing large decreases since July 1, and indicate that the dividend will be barely earned."

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All Dealers

The Heel With Nine Lives
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MAKE each step sure. The Foster Friction Plug simply won't let you slip. The extra quality of rubber makes your step light and buoyant—easy as the cat's own.

CAT'S PAW HEELS last longer, because the Plug is put where the jar and wear comes. And there are no holes to carry mud and dirt.

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A history of the erroneous ideas and fanciful beliefs with regard to sickness and its cure, that have prevailed in the world from the days of ancient Rome to the present time. By Prof. Dr. Hugo Magnus; authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger, 12mo, Cloth, 214 pages. $1.00, *net;* postpaid $1.10.
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Which Have the Alluring Power of Carrying the Imagination of Stay-at-Home Folk Into the Far-Off Regions of the Earth

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This book is the record of a long sojourn at Biskra, a beautiful oasis which has for centuries held the Arab in thrall with its mysterious fascination. It is also the only accessible work of its kind to the region described in "The Garden of Allah."

The Other Side of the Lantern. By Sir FREDERICK TREVES, LL.D. An Account of a Commonplace Tour Around the World. Illustrated. Popular Edition, $2.25 net, by mail $2.40; Original Edition, $4.00 net, by mail $4.21.

A work which, owing to its delightful style and vivid description, has gone into many printings to supply the public demand. The author visited many places denied the tourist and met the men who were making the history of each country.

In the Heart of Africa. By ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF MECKLENBURG. Profusely illustrated. Net, $5.00, postpaid $5.30.

A description of what was undoubtedly the best equipped expedition sent into Africa. The Duke's experiences among the pigmy and giant tribes are full of living interest, and his adventures amongst wild beasts will thrill and enthrall.

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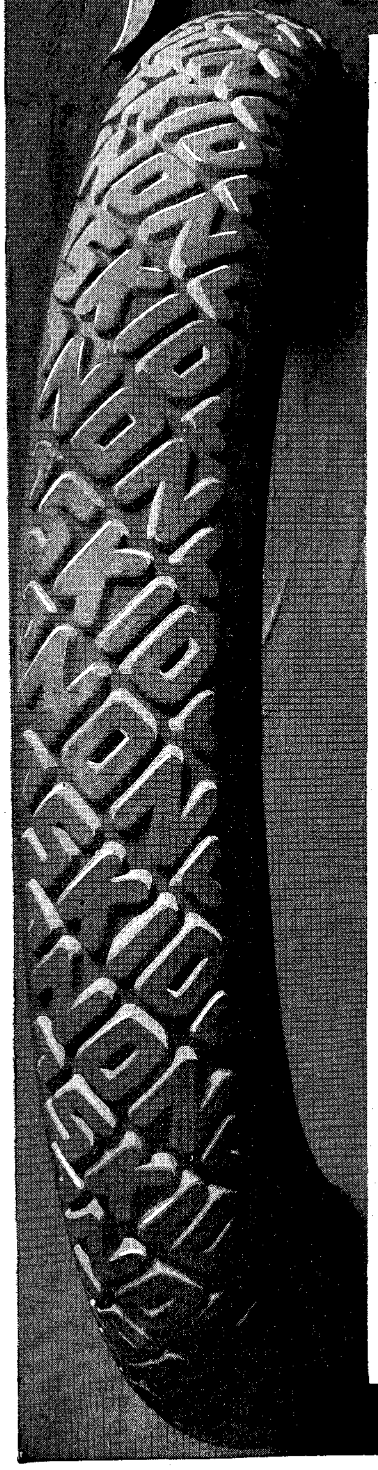

FROM whatever viewpoint tire efficiency is judged, Firestone Non-Skids furnish the full answer.

The packed-in merits of Firestone building satisfy alike the varied standards of progressive dealer, discriminating car-owner and conscientious chauffeur.

With superlatively good materials, the specialists of America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Factory have produced for you this tire of supreme comfort and car protection, sure traction, maximum heat resistance—every merit for the summer tour, along with skid prevention.

The massive letters of the non-skid tread, right-angled against skid in any direction, are built on a body of giant strength. This unique tread with its extra volume and toughness of rubber answers the demand for safety without the addition of metal appliances. It also answers the demand for economical mileage and minimum tire trouble.

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also have that inlaid endurance and heat resistance—fundamental factors in the Firestone record of—

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Leading dealers everywhere sell
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The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
Akron, Ohio—All Large Cities

Pneumatic Tires, Truck Tires, Pleasure Electric Tires, Carriage Tires, Cycle Tires, Fire Apparatus Tires, Rims, Tire Accessories, etc.

The Dealer Says:
"They don't come back so often but they do come back for more *FIRESTONE TIRES*"

The Car Owner Says:
"I'm strong for *Firestone Tires and Rims* because they add to the pleasure and economy of motoring."

The Chauffeur Says:
"Tire changes must be made quickly, but not often — that's why I drive on *Firestone Tires and Rims.*"

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 935)

But big-heartedness—that sort of "giant" joy in giving and spending—is something upon which a moral, or morals, have little effect. Rube was Rube for thirty-seven short years: he could not have been any one else even for a day. His rather meteoric career, beginning with the Oil City, Pa., and later the Columbus team, reaching its height in his work with the Athletics, and ending with his few games with the Minneapolis Club last Fall, is fairly well known. We quote only from the different accounts of his eccentricities and "genius." A writer in the Baltimore *Sun* describes him:

> Rube Waddell visited Baltimore when he was with the Newark (Eastern League) team in 1910.
>
> Whenever he was sent to the mound a mighty bleacher chorus of "Yea, Rube!" greeted him, and he invariably turned and bowed a graceful acknowledgment. A knowing smile was on the face of all who watched him pitch, for no one could tell what piece of comedy he would pull off next.
>
> His walk, a typical country "long gait," with an accompanying swaying of the shoulders, won for him the appellation which was popularly substituted for his right name, George Edward. He was stoop-shouldered and swung his arms in exaggerated hyperbolas with every step. He had more the build of a stage comedian than a baseball player.
>
> Ned Hanlon, the manager of the old Orioles, met Rube on the first day he applied for a position with the old Louisville Nationals.
>
> Waddell came to Oriole Park to see the manager of the Louisville team, which we were then playing. He wore a "dinky" little cap, country-cut clothes, and carried a suitcase hardly larger than the size of the ordinary yellow collar-boxes. He said he was prepared to become a member of the team for the remainder of the season.
>
> I believe his eccentricities were talked of more than those of any other man who has ever played on the diamond. There was, and still is, an unlimited supply of curious stories and experiences the old fellow figured in.

On the editorial page of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* we read an account of Rube's enormous popularity:

> Only one player—Kelly, the "$10,000 beauty"—ever vied with Rube in the popular furor he created wherever he went. The crowds flocked to the hotels where he stopt as they did to grounds where he played. He lived for this adulation. He performed his best for the biggest ball crowds. He posed in the lobbies that the "fans" might worship.
>
> Rube was many kinds of man—angler, trap-shot, football-player, actor, fire fiend, amateur barkeeper, prize borrower, practical joker, comedian, a sworn enemy of gloom, a joyous wastrel, a boy that never grew up—as well as one of the greatest of pitchers.
>
> As a pitcher he either laid off entirely or did double work. More than once, when billed to pitch, he failed to show up and was found with a white apron on, tending bar. Once for the Athletics he won a fourteen-inning game, and then kept right on pitching to win a nine-inning game, ending up by turning cart-wheels all the way to the club-house.
>
> As the leading comedian of baseball he was on the job, day and night, 365 days in the year. His merry pranks ranged all the way from calling in all the players but the catcher and first baseman and making the six stand around him while he struck out the side to insisting that his last contract with Connie Mack contain a clause prohibiting his catcher and roommate, Ossie Schreckengost, from eating crackers in bed.

Waddell played with the Milwaukee team of the American League in 1900, where he was purchased by Connie Mack for the Athletics when the Milwaukee franchise was taken up by St. Louis. The Milwaukee *Free Press*, in expatiating upon Waddell's prowess on the mound, recounts a characteristic incident of his second year as a professional pitcher.

> Waddell was the owner of a physique that enabled him to go along, year after year, performing wonderful stunts. During the sixteen years he pitched professional ball, he was a "wonder."
>
> Pitchers of Waddell's type are born, not made. He was a natural ball-player and could field and bat with any of them. Volumes could be written concerning his escapades during the playing season.
>
> The following incident will serve to give the reader a true idea of the Rube's more than impulsive self:
>
> In 1898, while working for Van der Beck, then owner of the Detroit team, in the Western League, Waddell began to cut up capers that attracted wide-spread attention. One fine Sunday, Rube hied himself to the sand-lots to watch the future "greats" perform. He had no sooner arrived on the field than a request was made of him to serve as umpire. To this George E. readily consented, and so interested did he become that before the game was half over, he had ordered one of the kid pitchers from the game, and was pitching his head off himself.
>
> For this little indulgence—this fracture of the rules of a club operating under the national agreement—Waddell was fined $50. It might as well have been a thousand dollars, for Rube never had more than 70 cents in his possession at one time.
>
> However, Waddell pitched himself into Van's good graces, for in the next game against Minneapolis he held the Millers to four singles and fanned eleven batters. The $50 fine was lifted and Van der Beck presented the Rube with a dozen red neckties in addition.
>
> This tickled George Edward; so pleased was he that he insisted on pitching the very next day—against St. Paul. He did, and was reached for thirteen safeties, losing 12–5.
>
> Van der Beck at once touched Rube for another fine—another $50. He also demanded the return of the neckties. G. E. had "soaked" the neck scenery, however, and fearing lest he would be arrested for doing so, he jumped the league and beat it over the line into Canada.

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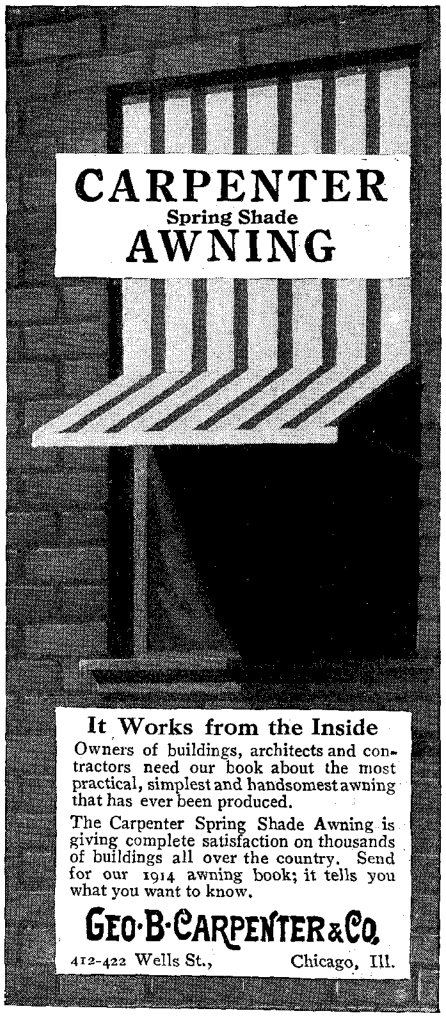

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GARDEN TALKS

SPRING PLANTED BULBS

We told in the preceding "Garden Talk" what advice Aunt Ellen gave the Cadwaladers on planning their new lawn. Later she wrote the following suggestions for brightening the grounds with the bloom of spring planted bulbs:

"Upon the autumn planted bulbs you must rely for the first touch of spring color in the garden. The crocuses, tulips, hyacinths and daffodils, which have slept in the earth all winter, rise with the first warm breaths of April to gladden our eyes.

"There are many attractive bulbs, however, which can be planted in the spring. These will contribute exquisite color to the garden picture during the summer and autumn months. Among the standard bulbs for spring planting are the cannas, in many rich color combinations, the dahlias, the gladioli in marvelous variety of hues, the stately iris, the anemones, and those indispensable lilies, the tiger lily, torch lily, garden banded lily, and the montbretias.

"Nearly all these come in many varieties of color and you should be careful to have your bulb dealer separate them carefully so that inharmonious colors may not be mixed in a single bed or border.

"None of these bulbs should be planted in single or scattered formation, but massed or planted in wide borders. A display of brilliant bloom from the summer blossoming bulbs is effective when arranged so that the shrub border forms a green background.

"Just a word of caution about bulb purchases. Unreliable dealers often dump upon the market tons of inferior Dutch bulbs. When you buy bulbs, get only the best and patronize only the reputable dealers."

In a forthcoming "Garden Chat" we will tell you what Aunt Ellen wrote regarding that most important subject—the selection and planting of shrubs and perennials.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT The Literary Digest

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Write for this book "L" today—it is free

MARYLAND CALCIUM-HUMUS CO.
Main Office, 804 Penn Square Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Deposit: Popes Creek, Md.

Other evidences of his love of unusual, "grand-stand" performances and stories of his wandering and eventful professional life have been given in many of the newspapers. We quote a few of these from the Columbus *Dispatch*:

> He had a faculty for doing the odd and spectacular. There was delicious humor in many of his vagaries, a vagabond impudence and ingenuousness that made them attractive to the public.
>
> Lost to the Athletics during a training trip for three days, he returned as drum-major of a band marching up the main street.
>
> He posed in a show window as an automaton.
>
> Thoughtless about married life, he took frequent wives, and led an exciting life with them and their relatives, being in and out of jail for non-support, and occasionally varying the monotony by shying a flat-iron or other missile at one of his parents-in-law.
>
> He went angling and garnered large strings of fish, usually of a kind never before known to the waters he worked. He was a great hunter and dead shot.
>
> He stunned the world of sport and dramatics by bursting into the stage game, appearing as a star in the melodrama, "The Stain of Guilt." In this show he saved the girl and thumped the villain with such dazing realism that they used to work the villain in relays, no one man being able to stand more than two or three consecutive maulings by the furious star.
>
> Unexpectedly he deserted "The Stain" to return to his favorite bar-tender rôle in Camden, which city seemed always mysteriously to attract him.
>
> He dived into the Delaware River and made repeated but futile efforts to recover the body of a drowned man, being cheered by a thousand spectators.
>
> During a game at Columbia Park he leapt into the stand, beat up a gambler who had been baiting him with insulting words, returned to the field and struck out a batter, and then made the two-base hit that beat St. Louis.
>
> Wrapping a handkerchief around his face, Rube plunged into a fire in Washington, and assisted in the rescue of numerous persons in the burning building.
>
> Another time, when a little lit up after a convivial session with some fellow Eagles, he went with Shreck to the room of Manager Mack at midnight, and, throwing on the bed a putrescent-smelling sandwich of onion and limburger, suggested that the manager had not been looking well for a couple of days and that such a sandwich might help revive him. The astonished manager was nearly suffocated.

But there was a gentler side to the Rube. When player or spectator was hurt, he was the first to the rescue.

Danny Hoffman, hit on the head by one of Tannehill's fast shoots at Boston, gave Waddell the credit for saving his life.

Hoffman fell to the ground unconscious. An ambulance was sent for. A group of frightened players stood around and waited. A kneeling doctor said that Hoffman might not survive the wait until the hospital could be reached.

Then while people of brains stood helpless, Waddell, the supposed clown and mental lightweight, acted. Brushing aside

Children's School Gardens: Send To Us For Helps

DON'T experiment and make a fizzle of things; write to us. Our School Garden expert, Ellen Eddy Shaw, will cheerfully help you plan things out or lend assistance in starting a School Garden Association.

Identify yourself with this wonderful work of interesting the young in a happy, healthy way.

We make special price concessions on seeds for school gardens.

Send for our Garden Guide and special booklet by Miss Shaw, entitled: "School Gardens and School Garden Associations; How to Organize Them." Don't put off the doing—the robins are already back—Spring is on tip-toe. Give the kiddies a chance.

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everybody, he gently raised the form of the unconscious Hoffman over his shoulders, and, despite the burden, actually ran across the field, brushing everybody out of the way, until he found a carriage at the entrance of the ground, prest it into service, and had Hoffman rushed to the hospital.

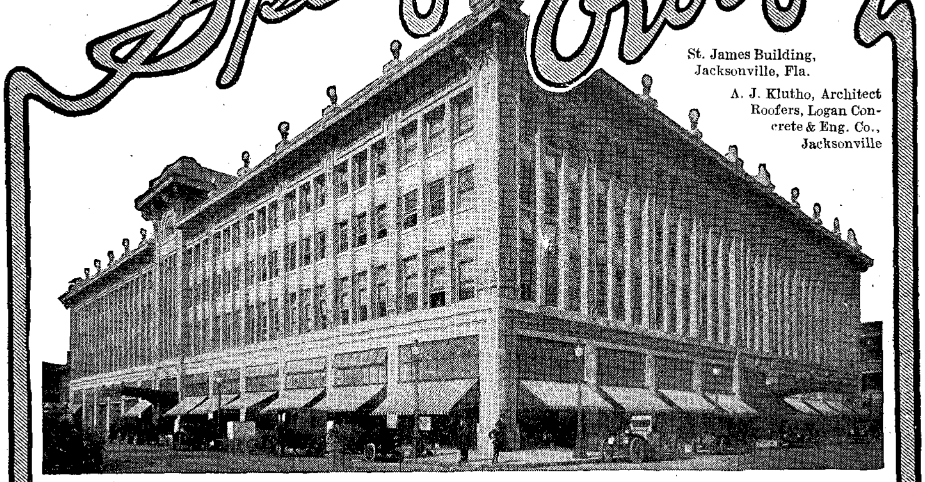
Waddell went along and sat in his uniform the greater part of the night, holding to the face of his injured teammate the ice that mitigated his sufferings.

It was an act that in all its details of devotion and quick thought a mental giant might have envied.

WEYERHAEUSER, LUMBER MONARCH

ABOUT sixty years ago a young German lad came to this country and settled in Erie County, Pa. He began work at $4 a week in a brewery, and made a failure of it. He tried farming at $13 a month, and tired of that. His family moving to Illinois about this time, the young man secured a place as roustabout in a Mississippi lumber-mill. Here he stayed, for within six months he was manager of the mill and within six years he was on his way to become a wealthy lumber merchant. The other day this man died, seventy-nine years old, the second or third richest man in the United States. As one paragrapher remarks, considering Frederick W. Weyerhaeuser's enormous wealth, he escaped investigation marvelously well. He is the rare example of a big man who had no use for personal advertising. He lived a silent life, and there were few who really knew the true extent and nature of his operations, or how much wealth he had actually amassed. Weyerhaeuser, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, grounded his great fortune and his whole financial career upon the strictest kind of shrewd German thrift; and this at a time when the lumber business in the Northwest was conducted with the maximum of reckless and criminal waste. We read:

> When Weyerhaeuser, with a brother-in-law, secured control of a small sawmill at Rock Island during the sixties the booming times of the lumber industry along the Mississippi rapidly were rushing to their high tide.
>
> "Never lose a log," became Weyerhaeuser's slogan in the days when hundreds and thousands of white pine logs daily escaped from the rafts being floated from the woods to the mills. He picked profits with both hands from this source when others refused to bother with "so small a matter."
>
> Weyerhaeuser next tackled the question of middlemen. Sometimes three and even four profits were taken by cutters, loggers, steamboat-men, and others before the timber reached the sawmill. These middlemen, Weyerhaeuser believed, were the principal cause of costly confusion regarding the ownership of logs.
>
> In wiping out the middleman Weyerhaeuser conceived the idea of the Missis-



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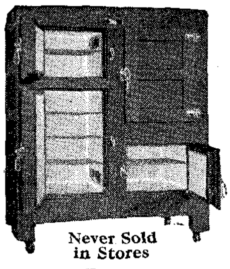

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sippi Boom River and Logging Company, which was a combination of the biggest men in the lumber industry of the Middle West and which was consummated at the Briggs House in Chicago, December, 1870.

Weyerhaeuser, as usual, was an unobtrusive attendant at this meeting, but when the meeting concluded he was one of three members of the executive committee, and within a few years his associates in the big concern discovered that Weyerhaeuser was the Mississippi Boom and Logging Company.

He became president of that organization one year after its formation and held the position for forty years. From this point the value of his holdings began to run rapidly into the millions.

Another important landmark in his career was the year 1894, when he secured the cooperation of Edward Hines, the Chicago lumberman, who became widely known at the time of the Lorimer senatorial inquiry.

Weyerhaeuser, with keen discrimination and business foresight, acquired some of the largest and most valuable timber and mineral holdings in northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In the last twenty years his interests increased so rapidly that even bankers close to him in a business way were unable to keep track of his vast holdings.

He entered the Pacific coast field and the Southern lumber field on a scale that made wealthy men gasp. Organization of twelve- and fifteen-million dollar concerns to handle individual timber and mineral companies became commonplace. Only an executor's appraisement can accurately total his wealth.

"The entire Northwest has no man whose death will be felt so keenly as that of Mr. Weyerhaeuser," declared James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, to-night. "His place can not be filled. He was a national force among men who have helped to build up the country, and his loss truly reaches far beyond the limits of his family and business associates."

Apparently the lumber king's greatest attribute was the power of seeing clearly in a straight line, far ahead. He had no great breadth of vision and, as he has said of himself, was a failure at everything except the lumber business. He knew lumber, he practised economy rigidly, and he worked hard. Always, says the New York *Times*, he extended his operations farther and farther, putting all his capital into the new schemes, so that, as an individual, he owned practically nothing. *The Times* continues:

> Nor did he divide his investments among diverse kinds of properties. He invested only a few hundred thousands in banks—and he used to tell with a laugh of the failure of some of them—and it was said that he seldom if ever bought railroad stocks or bonds. He had no city real estate except mill sites and his own home. The promoter found him deaf to all allurements.
>
> The lumber king had no diversions or recreations. His amusement, he used to tell his friends, was working. When

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The *quality* capable of making good on a fifteen-year guarantee established the faith of the public in the modern roofing industry *and set it on its feet.*

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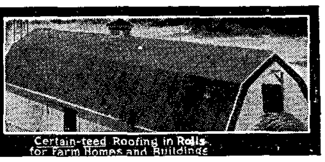
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he was near one of his many offices, he would invariably work from 7 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, and then go to bed. In St. Paul he varied the routine by spending the evenings with his family. He was almost a total abstainer from drink or stimulants, taking only very rarely a glass of light wine. He never used tobacco. German regularity, caution, thrift, industry, and perseverance regulated all he did. He attended the Dutch Reformed Church of his home city, and it was said by his employees—many of whom were with him for more than thirty years—that he was kindly and pleasant to work for. But it was contrary to his instincts to make spectacular endowments in the name of charity and Weyerhaeuser. He read little except when traveling, and then only current topics or reviews. He never pretended to wide culture. He knew lumber and men.

Weyerhaeuser used to say of himself that he was one of the few rich men whose life was a refutation of the saying that no man ever made a million dollars honestly.

"I think I have succeeded because I care more for my credit than for my clothes," he said. It was because he could be trusted that in the earlier days of his career he was able to obtain and command the cooperation of so many wealthy men.

As to the ethics of that first million dollars, however—supposing it is the first one to which he refers—there has been some doubt express. At one time it was possible, through the extension of Western railroads, to buy up the richest timber-land for a song, if the transaction were accomplished at second-hand, and with a due regard for the possible feelings of Government and people. The Brooklyn *Eagle* sums up briefly the accusations that have been made concerning his methods:

> Weyerhaeuser is charged with having made his vast fortune at the expense of the Government and of the people of the West. His wealth, while attributable in part to his vision of the value of timber properties, is to some extent directly the result of the Timber Purchase Act of 1877, which has been severely condemned in the independent Western newspapers. It is charged that when this act went through, the national forestry service was made the dupe of powerful railroad interests which secured the exchange of comparatively worthless patented railroad lands for millions of acres of valuable timber-bearing tracts.
>
> In recent years Weyerhaeuser's wealth had accumulated to such an extent that it is impossible even to guess how rich he was. A few instances are being given to show how his properties have increased. One piece of yellow-pine land acquired ten years ago for $75,000 is to-day unobtainable at $750,000. A tract in West Virginia, covered with spruce and hemlock, and purchased five years ago for $12,000, was recently sold for $500,000.

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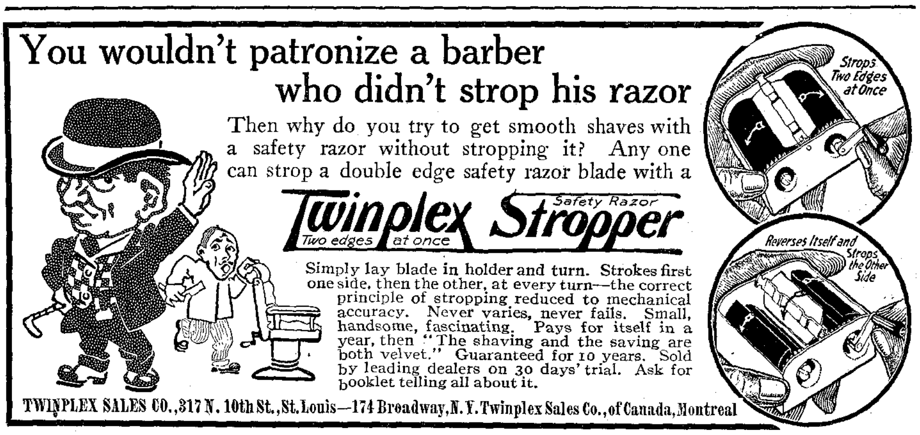

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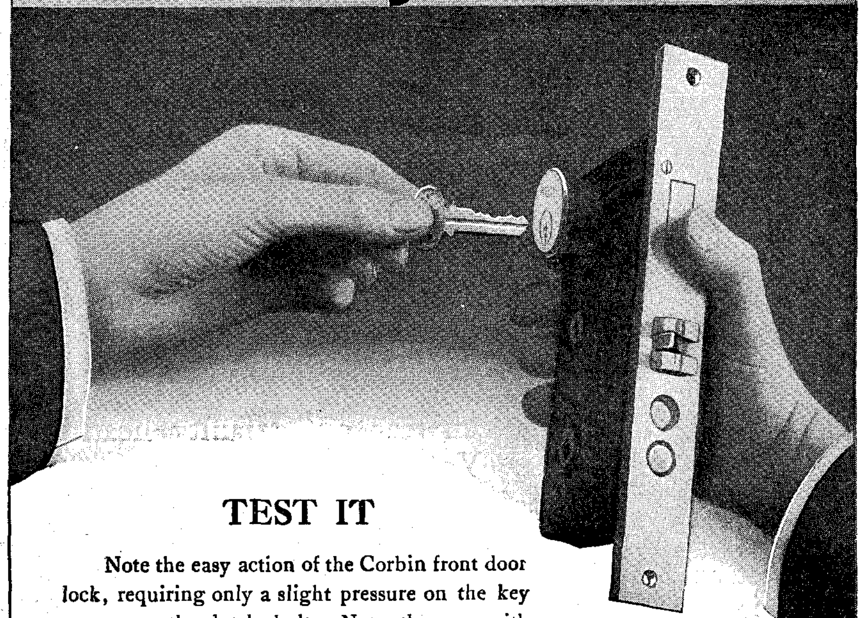

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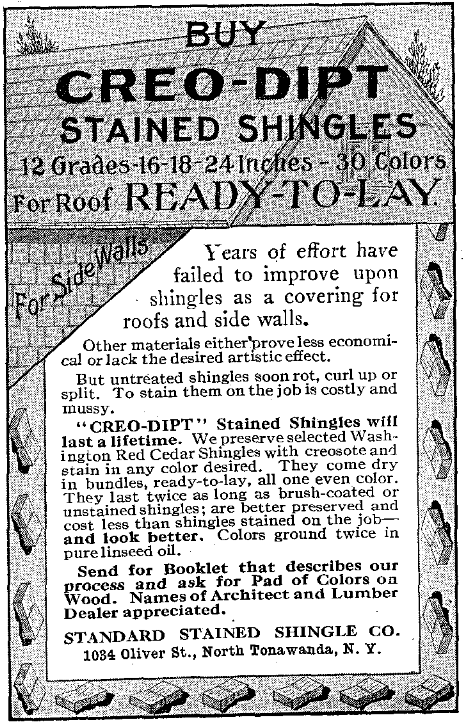

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THE "EAST SIDE" IN TOKYO

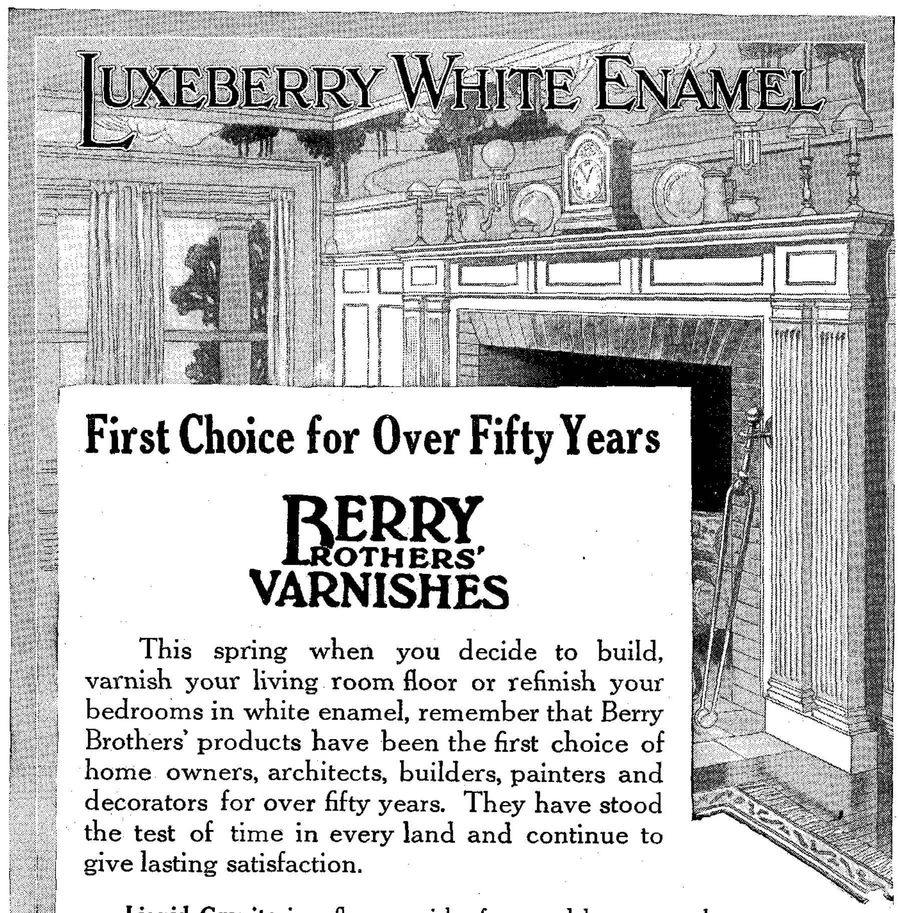
THE illusion of Japan as a place of pretty ceremonies, cultured, gentle speech, perfumes and flowers, dainty graces, and charming non-essentials is unfortunately fading. When the Japanese began copying our most intricate inventions we called them "a clever little people"; and when they marched on Peking in the Boxer War we began to notice that they were fighters too. Now that more and more travelers return to tell us they have found comparatively little of all the romantic prettiness we have long attributed to the Japanese, but have found them instead shrewd and clever, and very up-to-date, we are beginning to see them somewhat as they are—a race of facile artizans and desperately earnest imitators of all our Western civilization; and we sigh for the clouds of cherry-blossoms that have fallen to the earth. Even now it is somewhat of a shock to learn that there is in the city of Tokyo—with its name so suggestive of paper-screened tea-houses, sampans, and geisha girls—a slum quarter quite as poverty-ridden and dirty as any that our most congested cities can boast. "The Slums of Tokyo" seems, indeed, a comical contradiction of terms to any one who is unacquainted with the real conditions of Japanese cities, but, if we are to judge from the statements of a writer in *The Japan Magazine*, the curiously characteristic little monthly published at the alluring address of "3, Itchome, Uchisaiwaicho, Kojimachi, Tokyo," the title is truly no misnomer. This writer says:

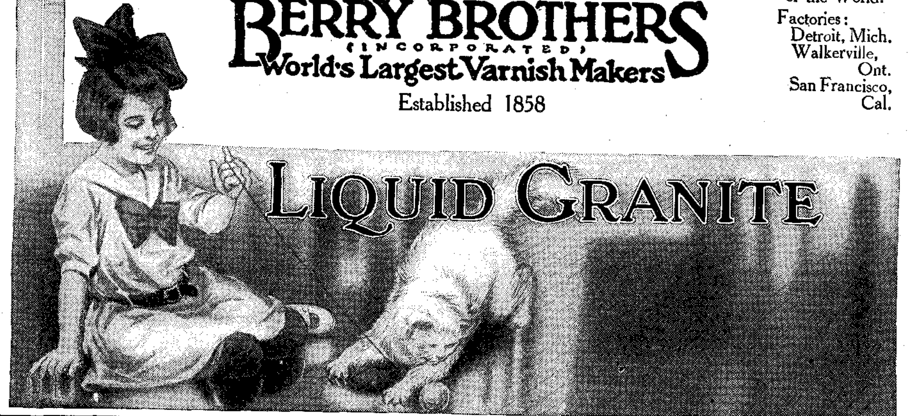
> Tokyo has its East End just the same as London has; and it probably represents as poor a quarter as anything to be found in the British metropolis. In one section of this quarter is a narrow thoroughfare known as Konme-narihira, or Hotel Street, where numerous touseled-looking inns stand huddled here and there together for the accommodation of the homeless poor. Over their small, low doorways are signs, sometimes a mere placard and sometimes a square, boxlike paper lantern with ideographs inviting the hungry and the bedless to enter, the inducement being accommodation for as low as 8 sen (four cents, or 2*d.*). These pretentious hovels for the public are on the European plan; but restaurants as miserable as themselves offer means near by. These *meshiya* will supply enough rough fare to keep ribs apart for a trifling consideration.
>
> The Bellevue Stratford among these inns is the Ebisuya, kept by an old man named Ueki Kennosuke, whose years of balancing on small margins have rendered him impervious to time; and his neighbors call him prosperous. On the ground floor of his overshadowing establishment are two long rooms with tables for the famishing customers that throng there, and the chairs provided are substantial, being kegs. Here a loafer on the verge of collapse can keep body and soul together on 2 sen (1 cent; ½*d.*) per bowl, or have a bowl of rice at half price. He may have a concoction of vegetable brew, supposed to be soup, for

the same price. Should he have a full purse and venture to go in for his semimonthly feast of meat, he can order a redoubtable horse-steak at 2 sen, with 2 sen more for vegetables if the horse should need grass. The rice-bowl is a fairly stout receptacle, and one full of rice is usually enough for any but a gourmet. There are tricks in all trades, even in getting good measure for one's money in selecting from a bill of fare; and the old-timers at the inns of the Tokyo East End usually order two half-bowls rather than one full bowl; for experience proves that at these inns two halves are more than a whole. To make such plain meals palatable native rice-wine (saké) goes a long way; and the landlord at the Ebisuya won't sell by the glass: the customer must take a bottle, for after a bottle of saké any man will be content with his fare, be it what it may. A bottle will separate him from only 8 sen more; and who would not give 8 sen for the bit of artificial relaxation saké gives, the only relief these sad lives ever get, even tho it hastens their end? Such indeed are these poor victims of incapacity and hard circumstance.

Such realism does not fit in well with preconceived ideas formed from Japanese art and the charming scenes of "Madame Butterfly." The crowds in these hovels, however, are quite as grimy and forlorn as any in a London tap-room or a German *Bierhalle* of the lower class. The scene one imagines, indeed, from this description resembles the somnolent crowds in a Municipal Lodging club-room. But in the main they are far more peaceable than similar gatherings in cities of the West. More quarrels are heard in an hour in an American barroom, says the writer, than in a month at the East End Inn of Tokyo. He continues:

> Quarrels, or *kenkwa*, as the Japanese call them, are not unknown, of course; for sometimes one rustic treads on the corns of another, and the fun begins. The most inflammable action in an East End inn is for one guest to stare at another, or happen to puff smoke in his face. In a European drawing-room a common citizen may puff smoke in the face of a prince or some great chancellor of international repute; but not so, with impunity, among the gentlemen of the Tokyo East End.
>
> The guests at the Ebisuya come and go at all hours. Sometimes as early as 3 A.M. they come, no one daring to question where they have passed the night. Of course Narihira Street has its saloons too, which are open practically all night. These take from 20 to 60 yen a day, and pay well at that. The more prosperous of them are a bar and club combined; and here laborers congregate after their day's work is over, to talk and chaff and drink, as they do the world over, when they have no better place to go. Every facility is offered for the physical comfort of patrons, and every inducement to drink provided free. But, as in other lands, the bill always comes home at last. Here in the saloon-keeper's till lies many a coin that rightly belongs to hungry wives and children of the neighborhood.





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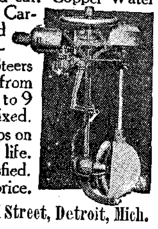

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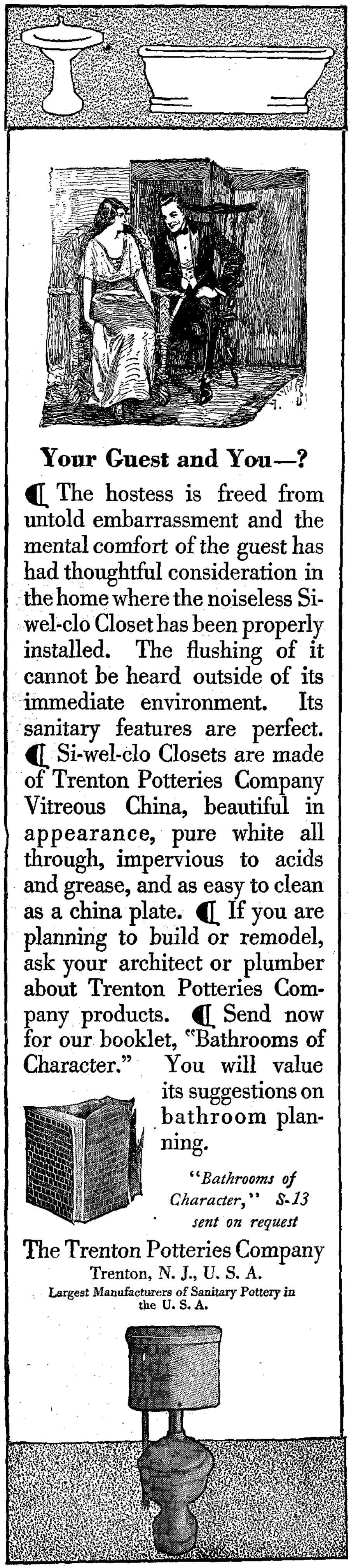

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> Most of the frequenters of these East End inns and drinking-houses are old acquaintances, who are ever making new ones; and so these places are greater circulators of gossip and scandal than a news agency. When the wine begins to flow and the brain begins to spin, many and varied are the yarns told and retold with alluring modifications, until an evening that otherwise would have been intolerably monotonous has passed, and the head hangs heavy in readiness for sleep. Then with yawning bows and *sayonara* the spirited company breaks up, each to his bunk and his dreams.
>
> The Japanese wine-cup always has a saucer, a wise precaution, since it insures the safety of spilt wine in an unsteady hand. Sometimes the overflow makes an extra drink at the end. A saloon-keeper that does not give good measure, heaped up and running over, is not popular. For this reason saké is sold at 9 sen a cup, but 8 sen half a cup, for the measure is always generous, as etiquette requires. Having an eye to business, the saloon-keeper regulates the price according to the reality and not according to the letter. European ladies have the same custom, it appears; for when a guest asks for half a cup of tea, he is nearly always given much more, the cup often being nearly full. So is it with wine in Japan. The guest is always given more than he asks for; and in the saloon he gets more than he bargains for too, but he pays for it.

The Japanese, it appears, have not failed to appreciate, unaided by the example of other countries, the psychology of the free-lunch of the American saloon and the buxom barmaid of the English inn. True, the lunch is not often gratis, and the barmaid not as free with her charms as in Cheapside, but the psychology is the same. In regard to these two customs, we read:

> Japanese saloons have the American habit of always providing refreshments other than drinks for their customers. They are not partial to sandwiches; usually it is a dish of herrings or octopus, and the price is 3 sen. It is seldom that a man can get away from a saloon without spending at least 20 sen, which is a large part of a poor man's daily wage.
>
> It is remarkable the world over that men will patronize any establishment that can show a pretty face, even tho it be no more than a picture on a cigar-box. To place the picture of a pretty girl on anything is the very best advertisement. So the Japanese think too; and what is more, they prove it. At these saloons, in the East End, there is always a pretty girl assisting the matron of the place; and she is permitted to wait on customers. The Japanese barmaid has all the influence that her counterpart has in the West. Her face is sufficient to make every passer-by imagine he is thirsty; and when she proposes to serve him, he never refuses; and in the end he foots the bill. The pretty maid can make even the roughest customer feel for the moment that he is a gentleman and she a fair lady come to do him honor. Who could refuse to accept so delicate a favor from such dainty hands, and under the light of such winning smiles? But once the wine is finished and the money is paid, the relationship is at an end. Another customer by this time is waiting; and the last having had his turn of conversing with beauty must be content till thirsty again. Back he will likely come next day, and drink another glass to the health of a fair face; and then be off again satisfied for another day. And so it goes on from day to day, the pretty face winning most, or much, of the shop's custom.
>
> These poor quarters of Tokyo have a distinction lifting them above similar sections of the great cities of the West; they are not slums. Poor and dirty they are for the most part; but dens of vice find here no more fertile soil than in any other part of the city. The poor like to be together; and these are just amalgamated villages of the poor. The district where the East End lies is that part of Tokyo known as Honjo. It is a wide, low plain, subject to flood in times of torrential rain. Here the more penurious of the city laborers find cheap rents and ready accommodation; and now with the growth of rapid transit all over the city, they can go any distance to their daily toil and get back at a reasonable hour in the evening, the return ticket costing only 5 sen, 2½ cents, or 1¼*d*.

RISKY REALISM FOR THE MOVIES

THE world of the moving-picture actor is apparently divided, like "all Gaul," into three parts. These might be labeled roughly "Interior," "Cowboy," and "Wild Animal" companies. "Interior" includes all the drama, comedy, or farce that takes place within the four, or rather three, walls of a house, with occasional excursions along city streets in automobiles, and that is acted only by human beings and unhappy lovers. "Cowboy" signifies every film in which any one rides horseback, shoots from behind a tree, climbs a hill, or falls over a precipice. It may also be said to include shipwrecks, altho this sometimes, through extenuating circumstances, comes into the class of "Wild Animal" drama. This last is concerned mainly with beasts of varying ferocity, and is liable to be of more interest than pleasure to the human actors who take part in it. "Interior" actors, declares a writer in the April *Theatre Magazine*, will only laugh at the idea that a movie actor's life can be at all a dangerous one. For them, indeed, it is not. It is in the far West, continues the writer, "in the midst of the prairie studios," that the actor's life begins to have all the uncertainties of an acrobat's or an animal trainer's, combining as it does all the principal elements of both. We read:

> One of the largest of the Western motion-picture settlements is Universal City, founded and inhabited entirely by employees of the Universal Film Company. It is almost big enough to be called a city, and it is a modern one in every respect,

(*Continued on page* 956)

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Standard of the World

How much should an automobile weigh?

Suppose that railroads should offer you as an inducement to trust your life in their hands, the argument that the weight of their rolling stock had been reduced to the lowest notch.

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Suppose they make the trucks, the wheels, and the axles barely strong enough to support the engine under the most favorable conditions.

Suppose they make the connecting rods barely strong enough to turn the wheels.

Then, going back to the cars, suppose they make the trucks, the wheels and the axles no stronger than just enough to carry them a few thousand miles.

Suppose they make the frame barely strong enough to support the body of the car.

Suppose they make the body barely strong enough to hold together.

Suppose they reduce the weight of every vital part to the lowest point.

Would you trust your life in the hands of a railroad which offered you such inducements?

Safety demands strength.

Strength demands material.

Material means weight.

If these be true, then:—

Absence of weight must mean absence of material.

Absence of material must mean absence of strength.

Absence of strength must mean absence of safety.

These things apply, whether you have in mind railroads or automobiles.

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Cadillac materials are selected for their adaptability and fitness for the functions and duties which they must perform.

The designs of the various parts are adopted only after they have proven themselves to embody liberal factors of safety.

The Cadillac car will appeal to you because of its strength and its security, rather than upon the basis of lightness.

The Cadillac will appeal to you for its comfort as the luxurious Pullman appeals to you in contrast with the light weight flimsy coach.

The Cadillac will appeal to you for its smoothness and steadiness in running, as the majestic liner is in contrast with the light weight barque in a choppy sea.

The Cadillac will appeal to you because of its sturdiness and its endurance, rather than upon the basis of fragility and impermanence.

Because of its strength, because of its enduring qualities, the Cadillac is an economical car to own and to operate, day-in-and-day-out and year-in-and-year-out.

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Hundreds of 1914 Cadillac users are averaging from 15 to 18 miles per gallon of gasoline in every-day service.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 954)

save absence of political scandal and the fact that its sole business is that of "the movies"—virile movies these, movies of the plains and bad lands, movies that run the gamut of red-blooded adventure. There's a big, white-stucco hospital in Universal City, not for the sick (motion-picture folk have little time for such a luxury as illness), but for employees wounded and maimed while taking moving pictures. And the wards are always well filled!

Here is an instance of the divers ways in which it recruits its patients. Recently in a war play there was a battle scene on the Texas border between a band of Mexican guerrillas and a troop of United States cavalry. The soldiers were, of course, supers, but real Mexicans were engaged to play the guerrillas. The battle had hardly started when it was found that the Mexicans had deliberately loaded their rifles with real slug-shot in lieu of the blank cartridges supplied to them. It was a miracle that no one was killed.

A similar spirit of animosity was exhibited some time ago in Palestine, where a company of Kalem players were performing the Passion Play in front of the camera. The actors were followed from place to place by an angry, jeering mob, and finally, incensed at certain of the scenes, which they regarded as sacrilegious, the Arabs began hurling large stones at the players, who barely escaped with their lives. There are also many instances where irate farmers have loosed vicious dogs on itinerant players trespassing on farms and trampling down crops in their eagerness to secure good "sets!"

Such risks are, however, unusual, and those run by the actors are for the most part only called forth by the exigencies of the plot itself. The audience that sits before the screen is growing more and more rapacious and gluttonous in the matter of its thrills. Here is one instance where a thrill was secured in the face of imminent peril:

> A recent English release, entitled "Through the Clouds," tells the story of a young girl whose father is carried off in a captive balloon that has been cut free by the villain. In her frantic efforts to save him she enlists the services of a young aviator. Together they speed, in his aeroplane, toward the rapidly rising balloon. When near it she leaps from the 'plane onto the dangling rope of the balloon, and proceeds to climb thence into the basket. The actors engaged in making this film progressed successfully to that point, thanks to much rehearsing at lower altitudes. But at the crucial moment the young woman who impersonated the heroine lost her grip on the rope and to the horror of the onlookers below began slowly to slide down it. A 2,000-foot fall to certain death was averted only by the agility of her "father," who, lying in the bottom of the balloon basket, sprang to his feet and hauled the young actress to safety. The picture was taken from a second balloon lasht to the first, and, altho the story as originally planned was upset by the accident, the scenario was rewritten

to fit, and the picture, one of the most daring of the day, is now being shown throughout Great Britain and will soon be seen in this country.

For real nerve, however, the "Wild Animal" actor probably excels the "Cowboy." He has no wild ride, swooping volplane, or exciting rescue to rouse his excitement and blind him to the danger. He is in a little cage with a nasty-tempered beast—the nastier-tempered the better—and his whole task is calmly to arouse the beast to a demoniac fury. Most of us would doubtless prefer hanging to the apron-string of a runaway dirigible. The writer explains the nature of these plays:

> At the beginning of the craze, marked by the release of the now-famous Italian film, "Quo Vadis," many of the animal reels were not all that they seemed. They were doubly exposed pictures which, while showing man and beast together, had not really been done that way for the camera. The effect was attained by taking the players and the animals separately, and then printing both negatives on the same reel.
>
> That was not thrilling enough. The public demanded that the actors should really be with the wild beasts. If an actor was gobbled up in this process, what matter? There are so many actors. So presently came American releases which were really played with players and animals together. More than one ugly wound has been caused by the temerity of the actors, for altho every precaution is taken for the safety of the company, the stage-set being entirely surrounded by keepers armed with iron bars, the animals are very apt to get playful and too much into the spirit of the picture. Paul Bourgeois in "The Tiger," and Julia Swayne Gordon in "The Tiger Lily," two recent Vitagraph releases, were seriously bitten by the majestic Bengal tiger that played the title rôle in both films.
>
> The Selig Company was among the pioneers of the animal film. Providing itself with a thoroughly equipped "Zoo," it has produced superthrills of amazing character, and most of the big wild-beast pictures, such as "Alone in the Jungle," have come from its factory.
>
> A recent Vitagraph release, "Wild Beasts at Large," shows the wrecking of a circus menagerie train, and the consequent terrorizing of a country town by the escape of all the animals. Many of the scenes are of startling daring, but most of them are accomplished with less risk to the players than might seem to exist. Two giant tigers rush into a house and there engage in a battle royal, to the horror of the inmates—who watch from a safe distance. A band of lions raid a butcher shop and devour its wares. The butcher runs into his ice-box, but his less fortunate cashier can not escape and remains in her booth throughout the awe-inspiring scene. The booth is, however, of heavy construction, and she is comparatively safe within. Several enormous boa-constrictors glide into a saloon, causing genuine delirium among its habitués, who clamber to the top of the bar and call loudly for the pledge. A keeper catches the snakes, and, bare-handed, places them in a large sack. A genuinely dangerous scene is in a kitchen,

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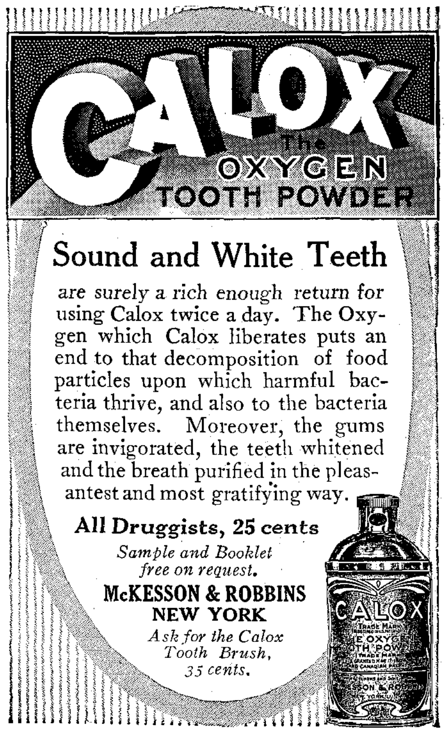
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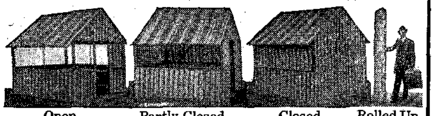

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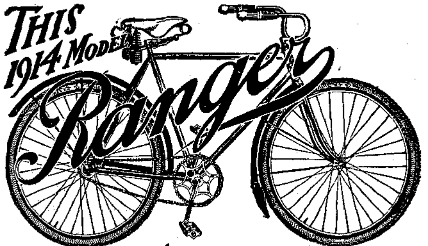

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when a maid hurls a pan full of dishes at the head of a leopard. The animal recoils, and then, snarling, comes at her. She faints, and the leopard leaves her alone to explore the kitchen. For the actress it was a situation full of real peril.

Scenes showing terrific tumbles are usually faked by the use of dummies, but occasionally, either by accident or intention, this is not so, and then it is not at all uncommon for serious accidents to result. Another dangerous play is the "water scene." According to this writer's statement, nearly every water scene means an accident of some sort, occasionally a fatal one. For example:

> It seems strange that a player unable to swim well should be thrown into the water to be "rescued," yet that is not infrequently done. Not long ago Florence Turner, of the Vitagraph Company, one of the highest-paid stars in the profession, was made to fall into the water to be "rescued." At the crucial moment the actor playing the hero lost his nerve, and but for the agility of a bystander Miss Turner and her art might have been lost to the Vitagraph Company and the world. Another incident, not ending so happily, reported recently in the newspapers, was that of a movie rescuer who, in jumping to his sweetheart's aid, struck his head on rocks and was instantly killed.
>
> There are many accidents that the papers never hear of until it is "stale" news, and then it is too late to run. Among them is one that occurred near New Rochelle recently. In a Civil War scene, the heroine was to be shown crossing a deep ford on horseback. The scene was begun, but midway the horse, a restive animal, slipt and was quickly caught in the rapid flow of the stream. Rider and horse were swept through the swirling waters, and tho, by frantic efforts, the girl managed to reach the shore, her mount was drowned.
>
> "Rescue" plays are always of deep human interest, and they are constantly being turned out by small as well as large companies both here and abroad. One of the more pretentious "rescue" films is "Atlantis," a dramatization of Hauptmann's novel. The picture was produced by a Danish company, and the expense and risk involved were enormous. Chartering an ocean liner, the company took about three hundred players out to sea, and there enacted all the thrills attendant upon a collision with another boat. The panic, the fire, the leaping into the water of crazed passengers, and the lowering of the lifeboats—all is shown with the utmost realism. Then the film company, building a replica of the original boat, burned and sank it at sea. Nothing was left to the imagination. Everything was shown in detail, and the picture stands to-day as a monumental example, not only of the lavish expenditures undergone by manufacturers in their quest for thrills, but also the daring and courage displayed by all the people who take part in them.

But the actor is always willing to take the risks, whether it be for love of the salary that goes with danger or for love of the

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danger itself. More often, perhaps, it is the latter, as in this characteristic item:

> Recently, upon five dollars being offered by the Universal Company to each cowboy actor who would fall from his horse during a battle scene, many of the men were so anxious to essay the trick, and then see themselves doing it later, that they offered to waive the money for the privilege of being in the foreground of the picture when they fell!

ROYALTY WITH THE CROWNS OFF

In spite of the fact that it is by no means an uncommon thing to have a king or an emperor stroll upon the "boards" in a moving picture and go through with some stately ceremonial, or else stand awkwardly until awakened to an evident state of pained surprize, there remains still in the average American's mind a rather hazy and romantically inaccurate notion of just what a king may be like. In the case of the greater European monarchs, it is difficult to imagine them as being so very human, and possibly they are not. We are not at liberty to say, for the three commissioners who went forth on behalf of the Panama-Pacific Exposition a while ago, and hobbed and nobbed with various potentates, visited only the smaller countries, confining their rounds of calls to the Balkan and Mediterranean States. Here they found that, for the most part, they were received in a delightfully "you-and-me" sort of style. A few of the adventures of one of these commissioners, Mr. Colvin B. Brown, are retailed by the Atlanta *Journal*. One is as follows:

> For just a little while it seemed to Brown that he had made what is known in Paducah, Ky., as a fox pass when he talked with the Queen of Roumania. Every now and then Carmen Sylva had called:
>
> "Ma'ie."
>
> Whereupon a perfectly beautiful woman would come sweeping into the queen's personal reception chamber through the portières which separated the room from the remainder of the royal suite. The queen had not introduced her to the American gentlemen. Mr. Brown had no idea whatever as to her status. He merely knew that she was extraordinarily easy to look at. By and by the queen again called:
>
> "Ma'ie."
>
> And Marie did not respond. So that Carmen Sylva asked Mr. Brown, who happened to be sitting next to the portières, to part them, that Marie might hear her more easily. Whereupon Mr. Brown parted the portières and called:
>
> "Ma'ie."
>
> And the Grand Duchess of Something came sweeping out, looking more impossibly beautiful than ever, and asked if her majesty had called. Whereupon her majesty laughed—and laughed—and laughed again. And the Grand Duchess of Something and Mr. Brown collaborated in one of the most excellent blushes ever seen in Roumania. The grand duchess

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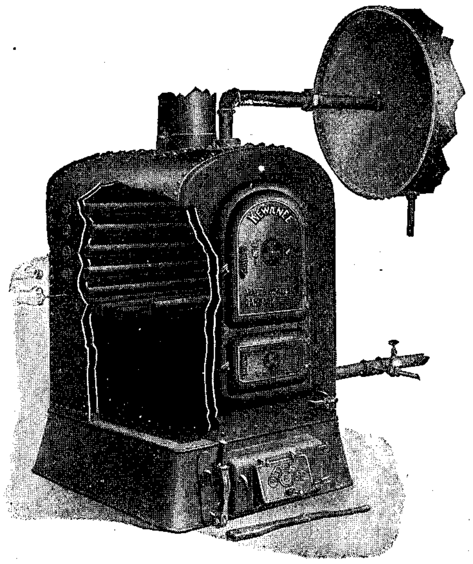

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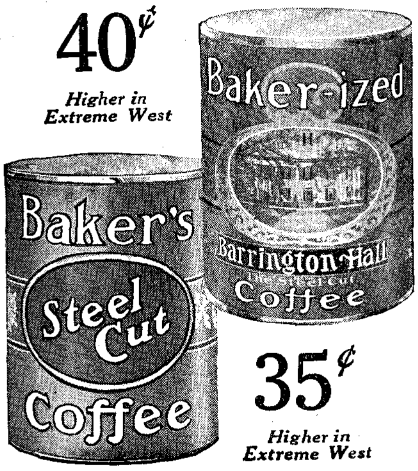

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didn't know what the joke was. Mr. Brown feared he knew whom the joke was on.

"But you did exactly right," Mr. Brown was assured later by an official of the Roumanian court. "The queen had exprest a wish for something. You served her in the only way in your power."

"Kings and queens," continues the article, "are not at all up-stage. They do not go about wearing gold crowns, size six and a quarter, and prodding prime ministers with long scepters. They act just like regular folks." Mr. Brown and his friends were pleased to find that it was not even necessary, when an audience with some ruler had been obtained, to crawl into the room on their hands and knees, or press one's forehead to the floor. On the contrary, observe their surprizing adventures with Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria:

Mr. Brown had been introduced, and involuntarily—forgetting that he was in the presence of one the Lord has temporarily anointed—sat down. Then he got right up.

"I forgot," said he, frankly. "I believe one should not sit in the presence of the king." Ferdinand laughed.

"Nonsense," said he. "Keep your seat."

The Queen of Bulgaria was one of the luncheon party, with the heir apparent and his younger brother. It was a most informal affair, and after lunch the queen lighted a cigaret. Then she lighted one for the nearest commissioner.

"I hope," said she, "that you have been about Europe long enough to become accustomed to women smoking? I understand they do not smoke in the United States?"

Mr. Brown does not report his reply fully. But he sought to make it entirely plain that he was fully cigaret-broken.

"Nevertheless," said the queen, "when I come to America I do not think I shall smoke."

The favorite of these breezy diplomats, however, seems to have been King Alfonso of Spain. Possibly because he seemed most American of the lot—a ruler who would evidently wish to give his countrymen a "business administration," and who had learned the new alchemy that transforms the tick of a clock's balance-wheel into the chink and clink of gold and silver. Indeed, Mr. Brown's own words indicate the nature of this preference:

"He looks and acts and talks more like a successful young Wall Street banker than any other type I am acquainted with. He is courteous, but he is also very businesslike. Our audience with him was a comparatively brief one. But he knew just what he wanted to know.

"'Tell me this,' he would ask, crisply, 'What about that?'

"And when we had answered he would nod his head gravely. 'That is sufficient,' he would say. 'I understand thoroughly.'"

Spain has accepted America's invitation to exhibit at the exposition. But it is obviously Mr. Brown's conviction that the acceptance depended upon King Alfonso's decision. That young ruler's businesslike manner confirmed the opinion the commissioners had previously formed of him through talks with Spaniards and foreigners resident in Spain.

"He is more than liked by his people," said Mr. Brown. "He is respected. He told us during our audience that he had been playing that day with the English polo team, which is preparing in Spain for its attack upon our Meadow Brook four this summer.

"'I hope that some day we will have an international polo series,' said Alfonso. 'Our Spaniards ride well, and enjoy sport of this sort. How about a world match—perhaps with the United States, Spain, England, and Germany as participants?'"

As they were leaving one of the English polo-players introduced himself, using that universal shibboleth: "How about a little high-ball, what?" Naturally enough, they began talking about King Alfonso. The English player was enthusiastic.

"He's perfectly corking," said he warmly. "He takes his knocks. No man who tried to favor him in the game could play with him for a second."

The commissioners had glimpses, now and then, however, of true regal magnificence of manner, quite in the storybook style. One instance was afforded by the same Czar Ferdinand who had shown them such friendliness at their first reception. We read:

The commissioners had engaged space upon the Oriental Express, which runs between Paris and Constantinople. Their baggage had been sent down to the train. Almost at the last moment a royal invitation—for which read "command"—was received, bidding them to luncheon at eleven o'clock at the czar's suburban palace.

"We were in a pickle," said Brown. "We could not afford to disregard the invitation. Neither could we miss that train. But we decided to accept. The train left at two o'clock."

They were taken to the sun palace in the environs of Sofia in the king's own automobile. It was a ride of ten miles. The commissioners suffered during the luncheon, thinking of that ten-mile ride back and that Oriental Express. No one ever tampers with the Oriental's time-card. It is sacred. By and by the czar arose.

"Come," said he. "I will take you to your train."

Two o'clock had passed and gone. But, seated by the czar's side in the czar's automobile, they were driven to the czar's private railroad station on his private estate. The station was something on the order of a Greek temple. The automobile rolled in through folding doors—upon a green velvet carpet—and they walked through the station and out upon the platform. It was also carpeted with green silk. A jingling major-domo raised his hand, and the Oriental Express rolled up. It had been held seventy minutes for the Americans. That had never been done before.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Wise One.—Diogenes didn't even try to find an honest woman.—*Columbia Jester.*

Both.—"Money talks," quoted the Sage.
"Yes, and it stops talk," added the Fool.
—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Quite Safe.—"Do you think I can safely ask your daughter to marry me?"

"I am sure of it. She told me she wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth."—*Houston Post.*

Woman Not Mentioned.—DRUGGIST—"Here is a medicine good for man and beast."

WIFE—"Give me two bottles of it, please; I can use one and my husband the other."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Hedging.—"I want to arrange to send out a lot of garden seeds April 1," said the member of Congress.

"Why that particular date?"

"Later on it will be easier to explain that they were all a joke."—*Washington Star.*

Quite.—"Was your husband cool when you told him there was a burglar in the house?" asked Mrs. Hammer.

"Cool," replied Mrs. Gabb, "I should say he was cool. Why, his teeth chattered."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

And When Money Talks? — Sound travels at the rate of 400 yards per second.

Exceptions to this rule:
Scandal: 1,000 yards.
Flattery: 500 yards.
Truth: 2½ yards.
Alarm-clock: ——?—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

Some Mistake.—"What name are you calling?" asked the telephone-girl over the wire.

"McCohan," the customer answered.

"I beg pardon?" asked the girl.

The man repeated it.

The wire was silent for a moment, then the girl said: "Wait a moment, please. I think the wires are crossed."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

How Love Came.—Little Sammy was generally at loggerheads with his father, who had a habit of using his razor-strop in a way that was not in accordance with Sammy's views.

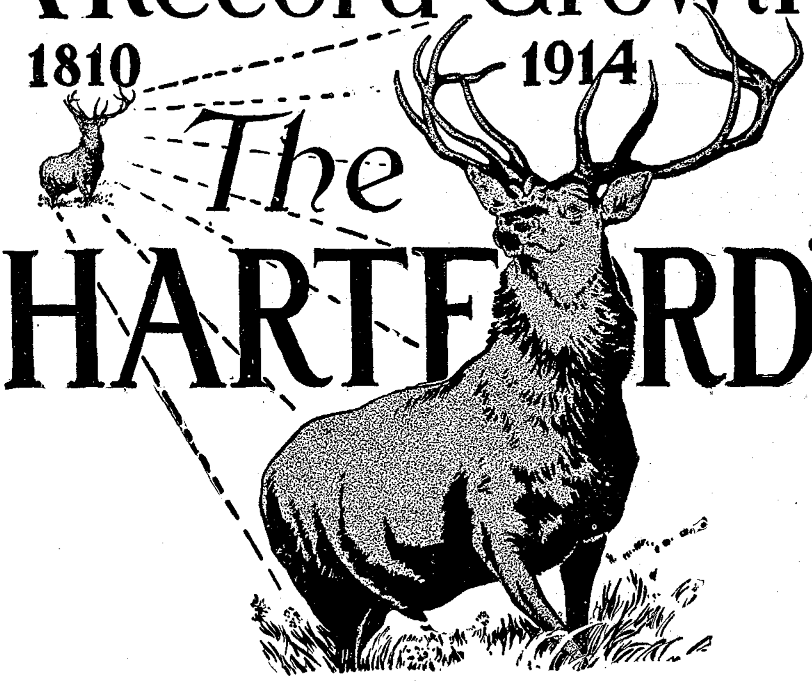
One morning, after the razor-strop had been more than usually busy, Sammy's mother went out into the field to look for her much-stropped child.

To her intense astonishment, she found him fondling a huge goat for which he usually profest a deep hatred.

"Why, Sammy, darling, it is nice to see you being so kind to poor Billy! Why are you being so gentle with him to-day?"

Over Sammy's face came a look of unspeakable gratitude as he gave the wondering goat another carrot.

"He butted father into the pond this morning!" murmured the dear little chap, patting his four-footed friend affectionately.—*New York Mail.*



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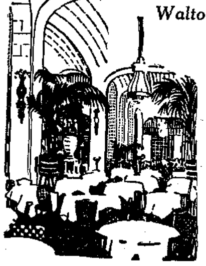

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His Prayer Answered.—"Ah!" he sighed, "if you only gave me the least hope I—"

"Gracious!" interrupted the hard-hearted belle. "I've been giving you the least I ever gave to any man."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Try It, Brothers.—Two men were talking of the hard times.

"Does your wife ever grieve because she threw over a wealthy man in order to marry you?" queried Hall.

"Well, she started to once," was the reply, "but I cured her of it without delay."

"I wish you would tell me how," said Hall.

"I started right in grieving with her," replied the other, "and I grieved harder and longer than she did!"—*Lippincott's.*

Why Hurry?—"My dear Reginald, now that you've left college, you must really begin looking for some sort of employment."

"But don't you think, mother, it would be more dignified to wait till the offers begin coming in?"—*Life.*

One of the Relics.—A tourist "doing" one of the many old inns of England had ordered tea and a sandwich. The waiter was boring her with his tiresome descriptions of the historic connections of each piece of furniture, and the legends surrounding every article in the house.

"So everything in the house has a legend connected with it?" she remarked, when he paused. "Well, do tell me about this quaint old ham sandwich."—*Everybody's.*

Real Toil.—Green—"What is the hardest work you ever did?"

City Employee—"The work I did landing this job, and the next hardest is the work keeping it from being taken away from me."—*Judge.*

Dark Emptiness.—Aunt Liza's former mistress was talking to her one morning, when suddenly she discovered a little pickaninny standing shyly behind his mother's skirts. "Is this your little boy, Aunt 'Liza?" she asked.

"Yes, miss; dat's Prescription."

"Goodness, what a funny name, auntie, for a child! How in the world did you happen to call him that?"

"Ah simply calls him dat becuz Ah has sech hahd wuk gettin' him filled."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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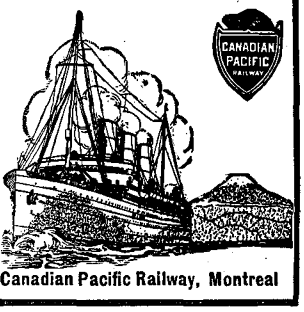

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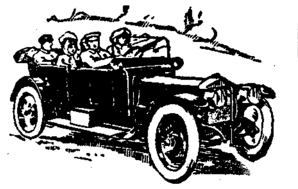

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She Knew.—In a certain home-missionary movement every participant was to contribute a dollar that she had earned herself by hard work. The night of the collection of the dollars came, and various and droll were the stories of earning the money. One woman had shampooed hair, another had made doughnuts, another had secured newspaper subscriptions, and so on.

The chairman turned to a handsome woman in the front row.

"Now, madam, it is your turn," he said. "How did you earn your dollar?"

"I got it from my husband," she answered.

"Oh!" said he. "From your husband? There was no hard work about that."

The woman smiled faintly.

"You don't know my husband," she said.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Busher.—"Majolica pitcher brings $655 in sale," read Mrs. Fan. "Huh!" sneered Mr. Fan. "He can't be much of a player."—*Buffalo Express.*

Not Every Time.—"A man is soon forgotten after he is dead," mused Mrs. Gabb.

"Not if you marry his widow," replied Mr. Gabb.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

No Use to Him.—"Now, Tommy," reprimanded his mother, "don't let me catch you throwing any more stones."

"Well, what will I do when the other fellers throw 'em?" asked Tommy.

"Just come and tell me," his mother replied.

"Tell you!" he exclaimed in astonishment. "Why, you couldn't hit the broad side of a barn!"—*Lippincott's.*

Bickering.—M. D.—"Would you have the price if I said you needed an operation?"

MANNING—"Would you say I needed an operation if you thought I didn't have the price?"—*Life.*

"Dying, Egypt, Dying!"—"Cleopatra, my Egyptian deity, why is the local train from Rome to Cairo like a poor baseball league?"

"Antony, my easy Mark, I confess I know not! And why is the local train from Rome to Cairo like a poor baseball league?"

"Ah, Cleo, the local train from Rome to Cairo is like a poor baseball league because, Cleo, because of its many bad, short stops!"

Fanfare. Bus. Cleopatra reaches for favorite asp.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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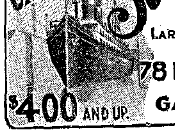

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 2.—Paul Heyse, the celebrated German novelist and dramatist, dies in Munich.

April 3.—Suffragettes attempt to blow up a church in Glasgow.

April 4.—100,000 Unionists in London join in demonstration against Home Rule.

Two Berlin journalists are imprisoned for satirizing the Crown Prince.

Experiments near Madrid, Spain, result in the lighting of electric lamps by a wireless current.

April 5.—Villa expels 600 wealthy Spaniards from Torreon.

April 6.—It is reported that 600,000 laborers are idle in St. Petersburg.

A motion to reject the Home Rule Bill at second reading in the House of Commons is defeated by 80 votes.

April 7.—Viscount Keego Kiyoura, the recently appointed Premier, is compelled to inform the Japanese Emperor that he is unable to form a new Cabinet.

April 8.—Great property loss to American citizens is reported from Tampico, Mexico.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 2.—The Federal Bank Reserve Organization Committee announces the reserve districts and names 12 cities as banking centers.

The report recommending that suit be brought against the leasing company for the slaughter of Alaskan seals is adopted by the House.

April 3.—The Senate confirms the President's appointment of Winthrop More Daniels as Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

April 4.—Secretary Daniels abolishes intoxicating beverages from the Navy.

April 8.—Washington is stirred by the report that the new Colombian treaty, as drawn by Secretary Bryan, pays Colombia $25,000,000 indemnity, and virtually apologizes for the manner in which Panama was secured by President Roosevelt. Much opposition to the ratification is anticipated.

GENERAL

April 4—Frederick Weyerhaeuser, lumber king, dies at his winter home in Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. K. F. Shah, the first Chinese Minister to Washington since the founding of the Chinese Republic, arrives in New York with a retinue of sixteen.

April 6.—It is reported that the Government loans to farmers, made to facilitate moving of crops, has netted a profit in interest of $260,000.

Mr. Hobson is defeated by Mr. Underwood in the Alabama race for United States senatorship.

April 7.—Governor Glynn refuses reprieve to the four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

The Government suit against the Lackawanna Railroad is dismissed by the United States Circuit Court.

In the equal-suffrage election in Chicago, the women's candidates fail to win, but their votes help the Prohibitionists materially.

"It Can be Done."—"Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things," was a favorite saying of an old miller.

He made this remark on a train one day on the way to market, when a pompous individual in the corner turned to him crossly and said:

"Nonsense, sir. I can tell you a great many things which neither patience nor perseverance can accomplish."

"Perhaps you can," said the miller, "but I have never yet come across one thing."

"Well, then, I'll tell you one. Will patience and perseverance ever enable you to carry water in a sieve?"

"Certainly."

"I would like to know how?"

"Simply by waiting patiently for the water to freeze."—*Montgomery Journal.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. E. B.," Winnetka, Ill.—"Which of the following is correct: 'On account of his *time's* being occupied,' or 'On account of his *time* being occupied'?"

The second is correct, *i.e.*, "On account of his *time* being occupied." The possessive form *time's* is unnecessary, as you already have the word *of* in the sentence, governing the phrase "his time being occupied."

"W. H.," Austin, Tex.—"Please tell me the deepest depth to which a man has ever dived."

The record deep-sea dive was made by James Hooper, who descended to the wreck of the ship *Cape Horn* off Pichidanque, South America, reaching the astonishing depth of 204 feet. At this depth Hooper sustained the enormous pressure of 91½ pounds on every square inch of his body.

"L. C.," New York.—"Kindly tell me to what gender *ship*, *train*, and *car* belong, and the correct pronoun to use with them."

By common consent (usage) the word *ship* is of the feminine gender, and is spoken and written of as *she*. Personification by the use of pronouns occurs when a masculine or feminine pronoun is used to refer to a neuter noun, as if the noun represented a person and were itself of the masculine or feminine gender. Thus poets and orators speak of the sun as "he" and of the moon as "she," and a sailor speaks of his ship or a railroad man of his engine or train as "she." FERNALD, *Working Grammar of the English Language*, p. 62.

"F. L. S.," Washington, D. C.—"Please advise me whether, in your opinion, the word *indebtedness* can have a plural form, as *indebtednesses*, as used in the following sentence: '. . . are expected to anticipate their needs sufficiently far in advance to make it unnecessary to create many *indebtedness or indebtednesses* under the clause of the regulations providing therefor.'"

Indebtedness has two meanings. The first is "the state of being indebted"; the second, "the amount of one's debts." The suffix *-ness* is added to adjectives and participles to form abstract nouns. Altho we have never seen in use the form of plural suggested, we feel that analogy would permit of it, especially as many nouns ending in *-ness* have become true concretes, and many of them may be used in a concrete sense in the plural. Wickedness has been used in the plural form, wicked*nesses;* Jeremy Taylor wrote of dark*nesses*. The Bible (Isaiah) is authority for righteous*nesses;* therefore, if the idea you wish to express is a plural idea you are justified in making use of the plural suggested.

"A. F. N.," New Orleans, La.—"Which is correct English—'I feel *unpleasantly*,' or 'I feel *unpleasant*'?"

"I feel *unpleasant*" is the more nearly correct of the two, but neither is good. *Uncomfortable* is a better word to use than *unpleasant*.

"W. B.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Please tell me the correct usage of the expressions *crossways* and *crosswise*. Can things (sticks) be laid *slightly* crosswise, or if they are crossed at all, are they *crosswise* or *crossways?* Can the word *slightly* be used to modify *crosswise?*"

Crossways is an adjective used dialectically to mean "contrary; conflicting." It is also an adverb used rarely as a synonym for "crosswise." The latter term means "across," as to pile lumber crosswise to a ditch—that is, across it. It means, in addition "in the form of a cross." Things can not "be laid *slightly crosswise*." The word *crosswise* appears to us, like the word *straight*, to have a certain definite meaning that can not be modified. Two sticks, if laid across one another in any way, would be laid "crosswise," as distinguished from "side by side," "at right angles," etc. They would be still *crosswise* whether in the form of a St. George's cross or a comprest St. Andrew's cross, but we do not think that the latter form could be properly characterized as being "slightly crosswise"